BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor.... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " " 6 00

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 18. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1862. { NO. 21.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		1 00
Do.	do.	2	do..... 1 25
Do.	do.	3	do..... 1 50
Do.	do.	3 months withoutchange,.....	4 00
Do.	do.	6	do....do.....do..... 7 00
Do.	do.	12	do....do.....do.....12 00
Do.	do.	6	do..renewed weekly,.....14 00
Do.	do.	12	do....do.....do.....25 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

J. J. COX, W. P. KENDALL, J. S. KENDALL.
COX, KENDALL, & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS, No. 11 & 12, North Water St.
Oct. 24th, '61. 9-tf

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—158&29.

JAMES STOKLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

Rewards.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, intelligence under oath of G. W. Moore, hath this day reached the undersigned, that JIM, a slave, the property of G. W. Moore, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods, and other obscure places, committing depredations on the peaceful inhabitants of the State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his master or the lawful authority;—and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and in some public newspaper, and warn the said slave that if he do not immediately return to his said master, and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful for any person to capture him, by slaying him or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime.

Given under our hands and seals, this 24th day of June, 1861. JAS. GARRASON, J. P. [SEAL.]
WM. J. CORNWALL, J. P. [SEAL.]

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

THE ABOVE REWARD will be given for the said JIM dead or alive, or for his confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him again. The said JIM is about 5 feet 10 inches high, is well-set, and weighs about 180 lbs.. quick spoken and with smooth black skin. The said negro was purchased from the estate of T. H. Williams, deceased.
G. W. MOORE.
June 27th, 1861 44-tf

A REWARD

OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, will be given for the apprehension and delivery of my two boys, SOLOMON and ESSEC. SOLOMON is dark, full head of hair, thick lips, has a scar on his left hand between his thumb and finger—his height about five feet, ten or eleven inches. ESSEC is about five feet, five or seven inches high—yellow skin, has a scar between the right eye and eye brow, caused by the bite of a dog, very heavy set.
J. J. D. LUCAS.
June 13th, 1861 42-tf

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1861.

Civil Peterson, Matilda Barden, Moses Peterson, Jones Peterson, and Arabella Peterson and Rufus Peterson, by their Guardian, John R. Beaman, William Blount and wife Julia, and Eliza Sikes and John Sikes, by their Guardian, John T. Moulton.
vs.
Sir William Peterson, John C. Peterson, Hepsey Peterson, and the Heirs at Law of Richard N. Peterson, dec'd.

PETITION FOR DIVISION OF SLAVES.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the "Wilmington Journal," notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition and that unless they appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Sampson at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday of February next, and answer or demur, the same will be heard "*ex parte*" and judgment rendered "*pro confesso*" as to them.

WITNESS: William C. Draughon, Clerk of our said Court at office in Clinton, on the third Monday of November, A. D., 1861.
WM. C. DRAUGHON, *Clerk.*
Jan. 2, 1862. (pr. adv. $3 45) 19-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ONSLOW COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Dec. Term, 1861.

A. J. Murrill, Adm'r of Thomas J. Hanby, deceased,
vs
Thomas Hanby and James Hanby.

IN THIS CASE, it being made to appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Thomas Hanby and James Hanby, are non-residents of this State, it is ordered that advertisement be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, for said defendants, notifying them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Onslow, at the Court House in Jacksonville, on the 1st Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken as to them.

In testimony of which, I do hereunto sign my name and affix the seal of office of said Court, at office in Jacksonville, the 1st Monday in December, 1861.
A. J. JOHNSTON, C. C. C.
December 24th, 1861. [Pr. adv. $5 92] 18-6tw*.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov'r Term, 1861.

William R. Tatom and others, *vs.* John O. Carroll, D. D. Carroll and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John O. Carroll, David D. Carroll, Robert Eleanor and D. D. Fearsall, are non-residents of the State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said Defendants to come and plead, answer or demur, to the Plaintiff's petition, or judgment, pro confesso will be taken, and the case held exparte as to them.
WITNESS, Wm. C. Draughon, Clerk of said Court, at office in Clinton, the third Monday in November, A. D., 1861.
WM. C. DRAUGHON, *Clerk.*
Dec. 11, 1861. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 16-6t-w.

Educational.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH TUITION.

THE undersigned wishes to engage as Teacher of the Branches named above. He can show good testimonials of ability from Virginia, the University of North Carolina, and present employers. Having a small family, he will want dwelling house, garden and fire-wood, rent free, if the engagement should be in the country. His present term of business will end about the middle of February next. Address, with proposals,
GEORGE PADDISON,
Magnolia, Duplin county, N. C.
January 8th, 1862. 20-3t*

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS—PAINTS.

PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole sale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move to his late purchase in S. Carolina, offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail Sound, 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hundred acres of the best quality Pea Nutt land. About half of the tract is now under cultivation. Also, a small tract of piney land, lying in front of said place, on the main road leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally on the Sound, convenient for fish and oysters—or for making Salt—and are believed to be as desirably located as any lands on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres of the very best Pea Land, ready to clear, a portion of which has already been deaded, and contains a large quantity of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling Salt—and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine the premises. Terms made easy.
N. F. NIXON.
Dec. 19, 1861. 17-tf

General Notices.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having qualified as Executrix and Executor to the last Will and Testament of the late George A. Dudley, at the December Term, 1861, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of New Hanover, hereby notify all persons indebted to their Testator to come forward and make payment, and all persons having claims against said Testator are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
MARY E. DUDLEY, Executrix.
J. P. SIMMON, Executor.
Dec. 13th, 1861. 83-6t-17-81*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified at the last term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for the County of New Hanover, as Administrator upon the estate of James Montgomery, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same to present them for settlement, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. SOLOMON REAVES, *Adm'r*
Dec. 11, 1861. 81-2t—16-6t-w.*

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.

They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1859 2-tf

NEW WATER WHEEL.—GREAT INVENTION.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the public, that, after many years of experience, he has succeeded in inventing a WATER WHEEL which he can confidently recommend as being simpler in construction, more powerful in performance with a given amount or head of water, and more durable and less liable to get out of order than any Wheel now in use or heretofore offered to the public.

This Wheel was patented on the 29th January, 1861. It being a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the top of the Wheel and the bottom of the case, and consequently all loss of power from such escape of water is avoided.

This Wheel is a reaction Wheel. It is of cast iron and is so simple in construction that any mechanic can put it in after having once seen it done. It will, with a 7½ feet of water, grind from 12 to 40 bushels of Corn per hour, and is suited to any head of water from 2 feet upwards. It has only six buckets and turns out 84 square inches of water, being all that it requires for the performance of any amount of labor.

As above stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleasure in offering it to any person wanting a cheap, powerful and durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, upright or circular saw mills, cotton gins, factories, or any other kind of machinery in driving which water-power is used, furnishing sizes of Wheels from two feet upwards, adapted to any head of water. I will furnish and put in running order a Wheel attached to any person's mill for $75, or I will sell the right to use one for $25. I will also sell County and State Rights.

Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, County or State rights, or desiring any information will receive immediate attention by applying to or addressing James Armstrong, John O. Armstrong, James M. Armstrong, Dobbinsville, Sampson county, N. C., their Agents, Messrs. Hart & Bailey, Wilmington, N. C., or the subscriber,
GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, *Patentee.*

☞ The patentee refers to the following Certificate from competent persons who have seen the operation of his wheel:—

This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of the new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with 7 feet 5 inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.
HARDY HERRING.
JOHN BARDEN.
JAS. H. LAMB.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
R. W. TATOM.
G. W. SMITH.
March 28th, 1861. 31-1y

SITUATION WANTED

AS OVERSEER, by the subscriber, who has had considerable experience in conducting all the operations on a plantation, as also in the management of negroes.

He would refer as to character and capability, to his present employer, Henry Nutt, Esq., to Levin Lane, Esq., and to other gentlemen. Any communication addressed to the subscriber at Wilmington, N. C., care of H. Nutt, Esq., will receive prompt attention.
L. D. CHERRY.
Dec. 24. 93-3t—18-4t-w*

THE "LEAK" THAT THE LINCOLNITES SWALLOWED.—The following extract from the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy, laid before the Congress by the President, without comment, explanation or objection, shows how fully and completely the Administration had endorsed the act of Capt. Wilkes, and will serve to indicate the extent of the humiliation to which they have submitted in the return of Messrs. Mason and Slidell:

"Captain Charles Wilkes, in command of the San Jacinto, while searching in the West Indies for the Sumter, received information that James M. Mason and John Slidell, disloyal citizens and leading conspirators, were, with their suite, to embark from Havana in the English steamer Trent, on their way to Europe to promote the cause of the insurgents. Cruising in the Bahama channel, he intercepted the Trent on the 8th of November, and took from her those dangerous men, whom he brought to the United States. His vessel having been ordered to refit for service at Charlestown, the prisoners were retained on board and conveyed to Fort Warren, where they were committed to the custody of Col. Dimmick, in command of the fortress.

"THE PROMPT AND DECISIVE ACTION OF CAPTAIN WILKES ON THIS OCCASION MERITED AND RECEIVED THE EMPHATIC APPROVAL OF THE DEPARTMENT, and if a too generous forbearance was exhibited by him in not capturing the vessel which had these rebel emissaries on board, it may, in view of the special circumstances, and of its patriotic motives, be excused; but it must by no means be permitted to constitute a precedent hereafter for the treatment of any case of similar infraction of neutral obligations by foreign vessels engaged in commerce or the carrying trade."

AN EDITOR'S CHRISTMAS EXPERIENCE.—The local editor of the Vicksburg Sun relates the following as his Christmas experience:

Egg-nog is a very difficult thing to compound to suit one's palate. We tried the experiment yesterday, and after drinking one glass we arrived at the conclusion there was too much egg. We diluted the mixture with old Otard and tried again, but after two glasses of the new compound, we discovered it was not sufficiently sweet. More sugar being added, we imbibed several glasses, but the result of the experiment was that the excess of sugar we had added "gan to pall upon our wearied sense." So we again diluted the mixture and set to, but this time it involved the opening of a second bottle of brandy, which proved to be rather fiery after sipping three or four glasses, so we qualified the mixture with rum. Now rum *per se*, is a very delectable beverage, and when mixed with brandy and converted into nog, it is fit for the gods. So we devoted all our attention to the nog, and managed to put about a quart under our belt. We then smoked a cigar, and feeling dry, imbibed three or four glasses of nog, but it had a villainous twang. We added more rum and then we drank. We believe we drank several times more, when not liking the flavor of the sugar we thought we would go out and buy a plantation and make sugar to our own liking. Took a turn around the room and took another drink. Somebody set two glasses and two bowls of nog on the table—at least it seemed so to us—so we waited for our friends to come, but as they didn't we drank to their health out of both bowls and with two tumblers. Made more nog, cracked an egg containing a very juvenile chicken; popped him in and rather reckon that chicken got tight at a very early age. Drank more nog. Feeling very dry, we concluded to go out and get a glass of nog, but on looking up we saw two doors, and as we knew our room had but one we thought we would wait till our friends with whom we were drinking should return and show us the way out. Tasted some more nog, and imagined that we had been converted into a bigg egg, and that our darling Mary Ann was about to break us in two preparatory to converting us into nog. Found we had been snoozing, and took more nog to keep us awake. We—here—began—to—think—that—the—nog—was— * * * * *

William Robinson, one of the Yankee prisoners incacerated in our jail by an order from Col. Manigault, was released on his parole of honor and confined to the corporate limits of the village. Poor fellow we fear that he will soon be confined to narrower limits than those designated by the Col. He appears to us to be in the last stage of consumption.—*Marion Star, 8th.*

For the Journal.

Messrs. Editors:

I see a communication in your issue of the 8th instant, signed "A North Carolinian," recommending the completion of the Rail Road from Citronelle, Miss., to Union Town, Ala., a distance of forty-five miles, with a considerable part of the grading done. It is rather strange that this link should have been overlooked, as it would give two routes to the Mississippi River. It really seems like the military necessity, and the people's necessity ought to require its construction. If then the Road from Clarksville to Keysville were completed, this would make a second line from Kingsville to Richmond, and avoid the necessity of draying through Petersburg.

If you will pardon me, I will extend the suggestion of "A North Carolinian." Among the great wants of the Confederate States are Salt, Wool, and Leather. Texas produces, or has the capacity to produce, any quantity of Salt, and large quantities of Wool and raw Hides. The connection from Galveston and Austin, running in the direction of Shrevesport, wants but little more than one hundred miles of completion, and the landed estate of the Road is vastly more than sufficient to pay for the construction, if it could be used, but the war times have stopped it. There is another line running to Berwick Bay, and thence on towards Galveston, on which much of the rail is laid and in use, and with a little assistance could be completed at an early day. If the line suggested by "A North Carolinian" were completed, and these Texas Roads furnished, or even one of them, the supply of Salt, Wool and Hides would become much more available.

Now is the time for building Rail Roads when labor is so cheap; the iron and rolling stock can be added hereafter. If the labor is bestowed on Roads of merit, it will pay better than Cotton and Rice.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

CAMP WYATT, Jan. 8th, 1862.

At a meeting of the Sampson Rangers, being called to take into consideration the death of our much esteemed friend and brother soldier, private Michael S. Dudley, who departed this life in the Hospital at Wilmington, on the 5th of Jan., 1862, A. F. Lawhon was called to the Chair, and W. B. Draughon requested to act as Secretary

On motion, M. S. Draughon, Henry Williamson, Colton Sessoms, F. H. Howard and J. C. Williams were appointed a Committee, who reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Michael S. Dudley, a true and faithful comrade in arms, by a visitation of Providence, has been taken from among us forever.

Resolved 1st That he was ever one of the most prompt and cheerful performers of whatever duties he was called upon to do.

Resolved 2d. That his short life among us is full of lessons—teaching what a tower of strength to a man, firm moral convictions are, in enabling him to resist all the temptations of vice in camp.

Resolved 3d. That he was a good friend and true soldier, faithful to God, to himself and those who were over him.

Resolved 4th. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased; also, to the Daily and Weekly Journal for publication, with a request that the Fayetteville Observer copy.

A. F. LAWHON, Ch'm.
W. B. DRAUGHON, Sec'y.

Tribute of Respect.

HEAD QUARTERS 18TH REG'T N. C. VOLUNTEERS,
Camp Stephens, S. C., Jan. 4th, 1862.

At a meeting of the Wilmington Light Infantry, held as above, Capt. H. Savage was requested to act as Chairman, and Corporal Jas. J. Whitehead appointed Secretary. On motion a Committee composed of Sergt. F. J. Moore, H. W. Gardner and H. S. Parsons were appointed, who submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have heard with heart-felt sorrow of the death of our young brother in arms, E. S. DeRosset, therefore be it

Resolved, That although we bow with deep humility to this dispensation of the Divine Ruler, we can but deeply deplore the early death of one whose hopes for the future were so bright, whose disposition was so gentle, that to know him was to love him, and whose every action showed him to be one of Nature's Noblemen, a true and perfect gentleman.

Resolved, That in the death of our beloved comrade our Country has lost a young, brave and ardent soldier, and this Company one of its most valued members.

Resolved, That to the family of the deceased we offer our sincere sympathy in this their sad bereavement, assuring them that his death was that of a patriot soldier.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and one to the Wilmington Journal for publication.

HENRY SAVAGE, Ch'm.
JAS. J. WHITEHEAD, Sec'y.

CAMP WYATT, Jan. 8th, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I take great pleasure in returning the thanks of the Sampson Rangers to the Ladies whose names compose the following list, for a very liberal donation of clothing:

Mrs. Jane Herring, Miss J. C. Herring, Miss S. E. Herring, Mrs. G. Parker, Miss S. A. Rich, Miss H. D Rich, Miss M. M. Rich, Mrs. James Peterson, Mrs. Irvin Owen, Miss M. N. Owen, Miss M. M. Owen, Miss V. C. Owen, Mrs. W. W. Herring, Miss M. C. Faircloth Mrs. B. S. Owen.

J. C. HOLMES, Capt.
Co. A, 30th Regt. N. C. Troops.

The Burnside Expedition.

The correspondent of the N. Y. *Post*, writing from Annapolis, 26th ult., says:

The harbor is alive with shipping this morning. In addition to the list of transports already sent you, the following steamers for the Burnside expedition have arrived:

Guide, Captain Edward E. Vaile.
Pioneer, Captain Charles G. Baker.
Ranger, Captain J. B. Childs.
Propeller Eastern State, Captain J. Teale.

The following sailing vessels, loaded with stores and ammunition, have also arrived:

Ship Arracan, Captain Kelly.
Schooner Wm. A. Crocker, Captain Thomas D. Endicott.
Schooner Plandomé, Captain R. T. Brown.
Schooner Maria Pike, Captain Samuel W. Crocker.
Schooner Highlander, Captain E. G. Dayton.
Schooner Sea Bird, Captain R. F. Smith.
Schooner Recruit, Captain George Coggeshall.

Captain Earnest Staples is in command of the floating batteries, and of these the following have arrived at this point:

Sharpnel, Rocket, Grenada, Grapeshot and Bombshell.

Captain Belgier's Rhode Island battery, six guns, 156 men, which has been at Alexandria for the past ten weeks, arrived here by a special train from Washington this evening, and will go with the expedition.

The officers of the expedition, so far as appointed, are as follows:

A. E. Burnside, Brigadier General commanding.

Staff—Capt. Lewis Richmond, Assistant Adjutant General; Capt. H. Biggs, Quartermaster; Capt. E. R. Goodrich, Commissary of Subsistence.

Major W. H. Church, Brigade Surgeon.
Lieut. Pell, A. D. C.
Lieut. George Fearing, A. D. C.
Brigadier General J. G. Foster, commanding First Brigade.

Staff—Capt. S. Hoffman, Adjutant General; Capt. D. Messinger, Brigadier Quartermaster; P. W. Hudson, A. D. C.

Lieutenants E. N. Strong, J. M. Pendleton, Volunteer Aids.

The staff of Brigadier General Reno, commanding the Second Brigade, is not yet appointed.

From Charleston Mercury, 8th inst.

The War on the Seacoast.—Latest Accounts from Below.

Up to a late hour yesterday evening, all was quiet at the various military posts along the seacoast. The enemy have threatened to burn every house and outbuilding they fine deserted, and have already begun their work of vandalism, having applied the torch to the fine residences of Mr. Adams, Mr. Chaplin, and Mr. Wm. Fripp. The last named gentleman is well known as having first introduced into use an excellent seed for Sea Island Cotton. Three negroes from Barnwell Island, who were taken at Page's Point on Monday, report Mr. Trescot's house to have been occupied by a party of Yankee officers.

A few days ago, Major Jones (from York District,) of Col. Dunnovant's Regiment, S. C. V., sent three men in a canoe, to a small island off Cunningham's Bluff, to burn the cotton house and barns, which they succeeded in doing. The enemy turned out as soon as they discovered the fire, but they were too late; the party had returned in safety, and the Major merely threw a couple of shells at the bewildered Yankees, to let them know he was there.

On Monday evening eight gunboats were reported off Mackay's Point. Their object in coming there was not known. Mackay's Point is on Port Royal River, at the confluence of the Pocotaligo, Coosawhatchie and Tulyfinny rivers. Vessels drawing 20 feet can come up as high as this point. Near the spot where Col. Jones lost his men, on the 1st, just at the side of the causeway, lies a 12 inch shell, which failed to explode. When discovered, it created some surprise, owing to its being so much larger than usual. It was thought at first sight to be a 13 inch shell, but being measured, proved to be nearly 36 inches in circumference, and must have been fired from an 11-inch Columbiad. This shows the very heavy calible of the ordinance used by the enemy. It also indicates that they have a larger and stronger class of gunboats than had been generally supposed to be in our waters. The rapidity of the fire proves that the one gunboat in view on New Year's day carried more than a single gun.

While on the subject of projectiles, we may mention that quite a number of rifled shells have been found at Page's and Cunningham's Points. In length they measure 12 inches, and in diameter about 4 inches, with the end pointed. The soldiers have ventured to open some of the many found unexploded. On the sharp point is a percession cap, which possibly does not produce sufficient concussion in striking the earth to explode it. The interior is filled with a charge of powder and musket balls, as many as 173 of the latter having been obtained from a single shell. This is furnishing contraband of war for the Confederate States on quite a liberal scale.

Port Royal Ferry on the north side is to our army of the coast what Mason's and Munson's hills were last September to the advanced guards of the army of the Potomac. At both points the hostile pickets have frequently spoken to each other. Here is a specimen of a recent conversation at the Ferry:

Yankee.—Halloo! over there.
Southron.—Halloo! yourself.
Y.—So you've got LEE over there, eh?
S.—Yes-sir-ee.
Y.—Right smart man he is too. Ain't his headquarters at Coosawhatchie?
S.—Well, he is some.
Y.—Say! ain't his headquarters at Coosawhatchie?
S.—Can't say, come over and see for yourself.
Y.—How are you off for tobacco and liquor?
S.—Got plenty of both.
Y.—We want some tobacco, won't you trade some for whiskey?
S.—Don't want any of *your* liquor.

Among some other pertinent questions was the following, which effectually broke up the strange colloquy:

S.—Halloo! over there. How many did we kill of your men in the flat?
S.—Halloo! I say. What made you run at Bull Run?

We have heard a touching incident related of the fight of the 1st instant. A Lieutenant in Col. Jones' Regiment was mortally wounded by a shell, which broke his sword in half; he survived but a few minutes; but before his death, he took a gold ring from his finger, and handing it with his broken sword to Lieutenant Colonel McGowan, made a dying request that he should forward both to his *fiance*.

A letter from a member of the Palmetto Guard says, a detachment of sixteen men under 3d Lieutenant B. C. Webb, manning an eight inch howitzer, were stationed at Port Royal Ferry, on the 1st instant, with Leake's Virginia battery, and that, notwithstanding the bombardment of that position, on that day, no one of the detachment was injured. On the 2d instant they had fallen back to the cross road leading to Page's Point, where their gun was held in position. Later accounts represent them as having moved to another point.

It is worthy of remark that three Generals of South Carolina militia, are now in command of Regiments encamped within sight of each other, Colonel Dunovant, and Colonel Martin. Each of them had previously seen active service, either in Florida or Mexico.

News from the Coast.

The skirmishes at different points with the Yankee cruisers are beginning to be intensely interesting. Our sharp-shooters have lately given the foe, in his over sanguine advances, some very unpleasant surprises. On Saturday last, Captain Twiggs, of the Edgefield Rangers, a cavalry corps, armed with double barrelled shot guns, with only twelve men, started on a scouting expedition on Wadmalaw Island to Bear Bluff, near White Point, where the enemy have been making demonstrations, and committing some atrocious acts of vandalism, or what is the same thing, Lincolnism. Dismounting from their horses about three hundred yards from the landing, the party cautiously approached to within about eighty yards of the shore, where it was supposed the enemy would make his appearance. After watching for about two hours three gunboats, crowded with the enemy, made their appearance and steered directly for the shore.

Capt. Twiggs stationed his men behind some small trees and bushes, with orders for each man to select his mark, but not to fire until he gave the word, when they would make at once, after firing, with all possible haste for their horses, as it would, of course, be madness to attempt any further resistance to such an overwhelming force. Just as the enemy from the first boat were about to land, the command to fire was given, and the contents of six rifles and as many shot guns told with terrible effect, several in the boat being seen to fall, and spreading dismay and confusion among the rest. An officer is supposed to be among the killed, as one of those seen to topple over wore an officer's uniform.

According to previous orders our men now made the best of their way to their horses, not without, however, receiving a return volley of grape and canister shot from a howitzer which the enemy had succeeded in landing and mounting in an incredibly short pace of time, and another volley from the enemy's Minnie rifles—None of our men were injured, however. A fragment of a shell struck Captain Twiggs' hat, making a slight indentation. The whole affair was carried out with the utmost coolness and bravery, and was one of the most daring exploits on our coast.

After landing, the Yankees threw from thirty to thirty-five shells in the neighborhood, and in revenge of their fallen comrades, as it is thought, set fire to and destroyed the residence and out-houses, containing a large quantity of corn, etc., belonging to Mrs. Rivers, at Bear Bluff. They then re-embarked in their boats, and proceeded to North Edisto.

We learn that they again visited both Bear Bluff and White Point, Tuesday and Wednesday, throwing occasionally a few shells, as if for practice.

Col. Branch has dispatched Maj Gadsden with three Companies of the Rifle Regiment, namely, the Battalion of Washington Light Infantry and Moultrie Guards, to take up a position near Bear Bluff, where they will be able to hold in check any advance of the enemy from that point.

We have nothing definite from the other points below, although it was rumored in the city yesterday, that the enemy continued to shell the woods and plantations on the Coosaw river and at Port Royal Ferry.

Charleston Courier, 9th inst.

ECONOMY IN BOOTS.—How to make three pair of boots last as long as six, and longer. The following extract is from Col. Macerone's Seasonable Hints, which appeared in the Mechanics' Magazine, dated Feb. 3d, 1848. After stating the utility of sheep skin clothing for persons whose employment renders it necessary that they should be much out of doors, &c., he says:

"I will not conclude without inviting the attention of your readers to a cheap and easy method for preserving their feet from wet, and their boots from wear. I have only had three pair of boots for the last six years, (no shoes) and I think that I shall not require any other for the next six years to come. The reason is that I treat them in the following manner: I put a pound of tallow and a half pound of rosin into a pot on the fire, and when melted and mixed I warm the boots and apply the hot stuff with a painter's brush until neither the sole or upper leathers will suck in any more. If it is desired that the boots should take polish, dissolve an ounce of beeswax with an ounce of turpentine, to which add a teaspoonful of lamp-black. A day or two after the boots have been treated with the rosin, rub over them the wax and turpentine, but not before the fire. Tallow or any other grease becomes rancid and rots the stitching as well as the leather, but the rosin gives it an antiseptic quality which preserves the whole. Boots or shoes should be so large as to admit of wearing in them cork soles—cork is a bad conductor of heat."

WAR RUMORS.—It is currently reported, and generally credited, that the steamer Vanderbilt has arrived at New Orleans with 90,000 pounds of powder, 10,000 Enfield rifles, and an assorted cargo.

P. S.—Since the foregoing was put in type we received confirmatory intelligence by telegraph.

Mobile Register.

The Charleston *Courier* is accountable for the steepest pun of the season. Mr. B. Schur, of that city, was burned out, but has already made a fresh start. The *Courier* says his motto is—"B. Schur you're right, then go ahead." B. Schur will *insure* this time.

ARRIVAL.—Gen. Albert Pike arrived in our city Monday night, and is stopping at the Hills House.

Charleston Courier.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 8th, 1862.

The statement published that the Treasury Department had purchased gold at a large premium to pay the January and March interest on the funded debt is unfounded. The gold has been in the Treasury for some time to meet these payments.

Confederate Bonds of the fifteen million issue, payable in March, are quoted at one hundred and one dollars, interest off.

The dispatches from Europe, recently received by the Department, were written prior to the reception in England of the news of the capture of Mason and Slidell. They represent the feeling in France and England as very favorable to the cause of the Confederate States.

Passengers from the mountains report that Huntsville has been burnt by the Yankees. Also, that heavy skirmishing continues above Winchester. Nothing official corroborating these reports has been received.

Wm. H. Hurlbut, confined in this city since June last, on suspicion of being a spy, has been released by Governor Letcher.

Congress was in secret session, and business unimportant.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 9th, 12 M.

Intelligence has been received at Norfolk, which states that Burnside's Expedition was off Hatteras on *Tuesday* last.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 9th, 1862.

The business done in Congress to-day was unimportant, so far as known.

There was heavy firing last night at Acquia Creek, three Yankee vessels having engaged our batteries. Nobody was hurt on our side, and nothing is known of the damage to the Federals.

The Greenbrier raid is conceded to have been by a Yankee plundering party, who took off horses, cattle and other property. The Yankees, it is believed, escaped to Ohio.

The Lynchburg Republican has intelligence from Winchester to the 7th January, which says that there has been some little skirmishing, but only a few casualties have occurred.

The Confederates burnt the bridge over Cacapoon river, and destroyed Dam No. 6 on the Chesapeake Canal and bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio railway, and then returned in the direction of Winchester. The Confederates lost in the expedition about twenty.

On Monday, about fourteen miles below Romney, the Confederates, in small force, were attacked by four thousand Yankees. We lost three or four killed, a few prisoners, two cannon, and three baggage wagons. The enemy have destroyed the property of several Southerners in that region.

We captured on our expedition two cannon, and thirty or forty thousand dollars worth of clothing and military stores.

Among our wounded is Capt. Alexander, of an Arkansas regiment.

A letter from Camp Alleghany, January 6th, says that no attack has been made on that camp or on Monterey. The enemy after depredating at Huntersville, double-quicked away.

COMING TO THEIR SENSES.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 10th, 1862.

Northern papers of the 7th, report the French frigate "Catina" in Hampton Roads, and an English frigate at Annapolis.

A resolution has been adopted in the Federal Senate authorizing the exchange of the prisoners from the "privateer" Jeff Davis, for Federal prisoners.

The steamship Bohemian had arrived at New York, from Liverpool, with dates to the 27th ult. Cotton advancing. Sales for the three days preceding amounted to thirty-one thousand bales. Stock on hand five hundred and fifty-eight thousand bales.

Two French fleets, one for Mexico, and the other for America, were about sailing.

It is reported that an English frigate is cruising off Gibraltar searching for Federal privateers.

The officers of the French frigate "Catina" were at Norfolk yesterday, and will reach Richmond to-night. The "Catina" brings dispatches to the British Consul at Charleston.

It is believed that the Steamship Australasian, has been wrecked with one thousand English soldiers on board.

Utah is asking for admission as a Yankee State.

A large portion of the Burnside expedition left Hampton Roads yesterday, bound southward.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Jan. 8th, 1862.

A mercantile firm here has received a letter from a friend of the South in Kentucky, stating that the Federal Government has made clandestine arrangements with pardoned convicts of desperate character at the North, to scatter them through the South, to set fire to and burn everything, especially manufactories and machine shops, the Federals paying them for all fires to which they are accessory, believing this a good mode of crippling the South.

The information was obtained from a party in the employ of the Federal Government and was communicated to warn the South, by a sympathiser.

There is nothing important from Columbus. Twenty Federal officers have resigned at Cairo and returned home.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8th, 1862.

The eighth (to-day) has been appropriately celebrated as a State holiday, commemorative of the valor of our forefathers, but not exulting over the defeat of Great Britain in that memorable battle.

There was a grand military review by Gens. Lovell, Ruggles and Lewis; and also by Gen. Jeff. Thompson, of Missouri, who is a great favorite here.

Patriotic Contributions.

PASSPORT OFFICE,
Richmond, January 7, 1862.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

As your reporter has been in the habit of preparing for publication in the *Examiner* a weekly statement of contributions made by the people to the Army of Independence, I am induced to send you an analytical summary of the amount received and forwarded during the last quarter of the year just expired. You will perceive that the sum total, according to the best means afforded for estimating values, is over a million and a half of dollars. And I think that at least ninety per cent. of the sum was contributed to the army of the Potomac. It was impossible to approximate the correct amount sent to the army of the Peninsula; the army at Norfolk was supplied by agents who were not under the necessity of obtaining passports in Richmond; and the army in

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1862.

The Bull Runs.

Some months since the correspondent of the London *Times* augured badly for the chances of an early peace, while the military reputation of the Federal arms was enveloped by the cloud which the affair at Bull Run cast over it. He said they could not afford to get out of the war in a "moral Bull Run."

If that be correct, then indeed are we far from peace—farther than ever, with the consent of the North, for surely, if the month of July presented us with the peculiar military spectacle of the route of Bull Run physically, the month of December could show its counterpart morally in the Mason and Slidell affair. That indeed, or something like that, fills up all the requirements of a moral Bull Run, with Ball's Bluff and Big Bethel thrown in. Can we expect anything from these people now but the utmost vindictiveness? Could they or their authorities venture to get out of this war under the shadow of these accumulated Bull Runs, moral, physical, and, shortly financial? That last Bull Run will be one they can't *turn*, and the one that will pinch them to get over, and it will probably be the run in which they will go out. As for the moral Bull Run, they might struggle against that, and find in it only an incentive for perseverance. As to the physical one—their losses by defeat and battle, they might be like the Dutch Admiral who sent to demand an explanation of an English Admiral, one of whose guns, while firing a salute, happened to be shotted, and the shot killed several Dutch sailors. On being told that it was purely a mistake, he was perfectly satisfied, he asked for the principle of the thing; as for the men, there were "blaanty more Dootchmans in Holland." Under existing circumstances there is abundant food for powder at the North, and mainly composed of those about whom the leaders care just as much and no more than the Dutch Admiral seemed to care about his sailors.—The real Bull Run is the financial one. The moral Bull Run might operate only as a stimulant to efforts intended to retrieve the *prestige* lost on the actual, physical field of contest, and the losses in men and material might be easily replaced from the unemployed labor and starving population of the North, who *must* go into the army, it being with them "root hog or die," in sober seriousness. All these things might be done and obtained so long as the means existed to do and pay for them, but the financial question being the sole one, when that begins to feel the effects of a Bull Run panic, there will be *no rallying*. None whatever. When Secretary Chase propose to add to the sixty millions now collected, additional *direct* taxes calculated to raise one hundred and fifty millions of dollars per annum, the recoil will come. That will be a charge from which the people of the North will retreat in confusion more dire than from a charge with cavalry sabres or fixed bayonets.

The North, Mr. Russell says, cannot go out of this war in a "Moral Bull Run;" so far as mere men to fill her ranks or manufacture arms is concerned she need not go out for any number of physical Bull Runs, so long as she can pay. But that is the question. The crisis—the Financial Bull Run is coming fast, and we think that will test the grit of the enemy and show whether, if a moral Bull Run be inadmissible, a financial one may afford an excuse for a retreat which it must ultimately compel.

Need Anybody Wonder

That the New York *Herald* and other Northern papers can make out lists at least approximating the actual number and locations of the different forces of the Confederate States, when every newspaper correspondent seems to rejoice in trying to expose such things as ought *not* to be exposed?

We don't care what military movement is made in this location, we don't care where a gun is mounted on any of our works, it immediately finds its way into the papers by the means of some local scribbler or ambulating correspondent. Things that we, in the interests of the service and the community to which we belong, and in accordance with the known wish of the military authorities, carefully forbear any allusion to, are blurted out by these people with that reckless indifference to consequences, which only ignorance or thoughtlessness can excuse, but nothing can justify.

Now every body knows that although not particularly alarmed in regard to the much talked-of Burnside expedition, our people certainly look for everything connected with its movements with something more than curiosity. On the other hand must we not suppose that if that expedition is bound here, those at the head of it will be anxious to know our force here—that to do so would be precisely the thing they want?

Well, we take up the Richmond *Dispatch* of yesterday the 14th, and we find in it a communication from this place, dated Jan. 11th, 1862, signed "Rambler," from which we take this extract, in which the writer obligingly furnishes what he supposes to be the very information wanted, not that he furnishes it with the intention or with any conception of what he is about, but simply from the mere *cacoethes scribendi*:—

> There are 4,500 soldiers in and around Wilmington. Gen. Joseph R. Anderson of your city is in command here. He seems to be quite popular. Though within eight miles of the ocean the people here seem to have no fear of the Lincoln fleet. All is quiet at present.

General Anderson will thank the correspondent, we rather don't think. But if he erred from ignorance or inexperience, surely the intelligent and experienced conductors of the *Dispatch* ought to have known better than to have given a place to this paragraph.

It will not do to say that these things being inserted in papers that do not circulate North, can do no harm by conveying information to the enemy. Is anybody weak enough to suppose that the flag of truce system at Norfolk, that brings the *Day Book* Northern papers and information does not take out to the Yankees Southern papers and information? We do not control this system, and are not responsible for it, but we have no doubt that the price the South pays for the extracts thus obtained from Northern papers is that the North obtains all the information it can from Southern papers, and evidently Southern papers and correspondents are too obliging not to give them all the information in their power.

We don't much believe in a censorship of the press, but can hardly be surprised that such a thing should suggest itself, or at least that anxious enquiries should be made for Jesse Holmes, a somewhat apochryphal character, who is said to be armed and equipped with a club for the suppression of a too numerous class of all communities supposed to be guiltless of good sense.

Daily Journal, 15th inst.

THE Fayetteville *Observer*, of Monday the 13th inst. has nearly a column devoted to the "outrage" with which the Confederote Tax Collector for Columbus county is charged, namely, that of forcing parties giving in their tax lists to take an oath of allegiance. We have no room for more than a comparatively brief notice of a part of this article of the *Observer*, as follows: The *Observer* says, referring to our notice of Colonel Smith's remarks, which we appended to its editorial:—

> "The object of the Journal in copying *our* synopsis of and remarks upon the communication in the *Standard* (which added comments such as ours to its correspondent's statement) is so apparent that we suppose it is altogether useless to ask the Journal to say that the same mail which brought us its statement brought us a letter from John A. Maultsby, Esq., stating that he ("with others" also) as one of the Assessors, *did* administer the oath of allegiance to sundry citizens of Columbus. Is the Journal answered?"

Precisely. Like the man who bumped his head in the dark, and exclaimed "durn *something*!" the *Observer*, finding the foolish mistake made in bumping its head against a fact that it ought to have known before, charging the collector with doing wrongly, what he did not do at all, turns round and says in fact "well, *somebody* did something. J. A. Maultsby's admission that *he* did a certain thing is proof that Alfred Smith did it!" The *Journal* ought not to object to such a *conclusive* answer as *that!*

The following is Mr. Maultsby's letter referred to:

WHITEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 9th, 1862.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Gents:—In the Observer of the 6th inst., I noticed an article headed "An Outrage," and I found on reading it, that I was the person with others, who had committed the outrage of administering an oath of allegiance to sundry citizens of Columbus county while taking their lists of taxable property under an Act of the Congress of the Confederate States of America. It appears from your article that some one from this county informed the Raleigh Standard that the Tax Collector of this District had committed said outrageous act but I can inform you that Col. Alfred Smith the Assistant Tax Collector of this District did no such thing. I did it as one of the Assessors, and inasmuch as you are kind, (I might say officious) enough to advise and direct the grand jury to indict said "officious officers for a misdemeanor," I would like for you to prosecute the case. It might be interesting as well as profitable. The Standard's informant, who regarded the conduct of the officer as an outrageous assault upon himself and others, will no doubt, pay well to vindicate the laws of his country.—Why did he take the oath without objection at the same—two months ago? Why did he submit to it? Was he forced to take it? Can he or you tell what crime was committed by tendering an oath to one who had a right to refuse taking it but did not, and more especially when the oath itself was one which all true Southern men delight to take whether prescribed by the Convention of this State or not? I have not seen the Standard lately. In that it may be explained why its informant submitted to so great an outrage without a murmur. It was an officious act of mine but inasmuch as the oath was not tendered to either of you, I hope you will excuse me for insinuating that it will be equally officious in you to indict me for it, although I make no objection to your doing so. In justification of Col. Alfred Smith, the Assistant Tax Collector of this District, who had nothing to do in administering said oath, please publish the foregoing remarks and oblige. J. A. MAULTSBY.

The *Observer* finds a mare's nest in our copying its synopsis of this matter. The thing is plain enough.—It happened to be at hand and the original as it appeared in the *Standard* did not. We copied this "outrage-" ous piece from a number of the Greensboro' *Patriot* which happened to be before us. No mystery about *that*.

The *Observer* will also notice that neither Mr. Smith nor Mr. Maultsby were party friends of ours in party times, but on the contrary. Personally, we were always as we are now, on good terms with them. Politically they belonged to the *Observer's* side of the house.

WE HAVE been favored with a private letter received here from the camp of the 18th Regiment, from which we obtain some particulars of the rather perilous adventure which Col. Radcliffe and some members of his regiment had on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

It would seem that about three or half past three o'clock in the afternoon, Col. Radcliffe with Sergeant Major Brown, an officer of the Charleston Light Dragoons, and some ten or twelve men from the Wilmington Light Infantry, embarked in a boat at the landing nearest to the camp of the regiment and proceeded down the river (the Coosawhatchie,) for the purpose of making some observations. The boat had gone about two miles down the river and was nearing a place called Mackay's point, upon which there are two or three houses, when the Col. gave the order to stop rowing, saying that he saw one or two men standing not far from one of the houses, around a well, apparently getting water. When our boat stopped it was on the opposite side of the river from the point, and as our boys had their rifles along, they begged the Col. to let them pull over and go up to the house and see who the men were, and if they were Yankees, as it was thought they were, they wanted to try and capture them. The Col finally consented, but directed them to pull to a point nearer to the boat and some distance above the houses where the men were seen. When the boat reached the point aimed for, the men found they could not land, it being all marsh. While they were pulling over, one of our men, Mr. Charles Hawes, of this town, pulled off his hat and waved it at the men by the house, and one of them immediately pulled off his hat and waved it in return, and immediately afterwards one or both of the men were seen to get on their horses and ride off as fast as they could.

After our party found that they could not land, they shoved the boat off from the marsh, where she had stuck in the mud, and pulled out into the river again, making for the opposite shore. They had not got beyond the middle of the river (which is from half to three-quarters of a mile wide at that place,) when one of our men exclaimed "There come those fellows back again on their horses." And sure enough they did come to the number of some ten or twelve, presently dismounting and running down to the edge of the river to shoot at the boat and those in it. The next exclamation in the boat was "Look out boys, they are going to shoot—dodge!" The words were scarcely said before bang! bang! went the guns, and whiz! went the balls over the heads of our men. The Col. ordered the men to pull hard, the South Carolina officer who was steering, keeping the stern of the boat towards the firing party. Our boat was so crowded that it was impossible for the men to use their rifles.

The party on shore kept up their fire upon the boat until she had reached the opposite side, when our men got ashore, or rather into the marsh, where they sunk up to their waists in mud and water, but contrived to crawl out to where they did not sink over their ancles, when they all turned round and poured a volley at the *friends* who had been gunning at them so long, which caused them to run up the hill towards the house near where the two men had first been seen. Fortunately nobody was hurt in either party, as it turned out that the persons firing on our boat were Confederate pickets belonging to a Tennessee Regiment stationed at Pocataligo. Col. Radcliffe would not let his men shoot more than five shots, because he thought the others were Confederate pickets. The person who came nearest being hurt, the letter-writer says, was Mr. "Eddie" Brown, who had his cap shot off his head. It was picked up in the river next morning, and the ball found inside, between the cap and the lining.

Our men found themselves on a small island, to get from which to the mainland they would have to swim a creek and wade half a mile through the boggiest sort of marsh. This some did, starting to do so about nightfall. Some could not swim, and the Col. remained with these, until those who had gone to camp could send a boat to take them off, for their own boat was by this time immoveably stuck in the mud, the tide having left it. By about 11 o'clock at night the boat did come and Col. Radcliffe with the balance of the party was relieved from his unpleasant predicament.—When all got to camp, got on dry clothes and were well warmed they experienced no evil effects except feeling very tired. No one caught cold as we can learn. Of course we omit many details, giving only those necessary to show how our friends got so unpleasantly situated from no fault of theirs.

IT WOULD SEEM that General Burnside's expedition did *not* return to Hampton Roads, as reported in the Petersburg Express by its telegraphic correspondent from Norfolk. We have not heard of its having been seen along the coast, and surely if it sailed on Sunday evening at six o'clock, it has had abundant time to make its appearance here, which is not three hundred miles distant. Hatteras is less than twenty-four hours sail from Cape Henry, Cape Lookout than thirty-six hours, and Cape Fear than forty-eight.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire last night about 12 o'clock, was caused by the burning of the Lampblack Factory of Mr. F. S. Pratt, located in the Southern part of town. The building was entirely consumed. Mr. P's loss is about $400.—*Daily Journal, 15th inst.*

WE DO NOT like to even appear to talk of war in the presence of Hannibal, or in other words presume to advise military men in regard to matters which fall within the limits of their own specialty. But without doing so, might we not suggest something for the decision of their better judgment.

In the event of an attack upon this place, and it is known that the probability of such has been more than hinted, no vessels of a large class could cross either of our bars or get up to town. Whether any of as large a class as frigates could approach Fort Caswell sufficiently near to shell with any effect is doubtful.

But suppose that in the melee, even if the Forts could not be silenced, some gun-boats should succeed in forcing their way as far as town, are there not heights near the Southern boundary of the town, that completely command the river, and that with a few guns on them would play the mischief with any stray gun-boats that might presume to take a position in our river in front of town to shell an undefended place? We need not be more precise in indicating the commanding points alluded to, but any one going down the wharf will begin to find them before he has gone more than a quarter of a mile South from Market street. There is no estimating the amount of injury that even one gun-boat might do, if allowed to keep its place in front of town.

THE New York *Herald* advocates, nay, urges, the immediate imposition by the Lincoln Congress of direct taxes sufficient to raise an annual sum of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, in addition, of course, to the amount to be realized from the already existing sources of revenue.

The *Herald* says this must be done or the credit of the Union is gone, and a panic of the most fearful character may be expected. It must be done or that section will sink down under the weight of inordinate issues of irredeemable paper. A decree must go forth from Cesar Lincoln that all the world of the Northern States shall be taxed—that all the dwellers therein shall be taxed in their rising up and their sitting down, in their eating and their drinking, in their sickness and their health, in their living and their dying.

Now that won't work satisfactorily. Getting in debt, like going down hill, is easy enough, but paying is the mischief, and paying so enormously before the first year is over, is the very *diabolos* himself to all but the speculators, contractors and politicians, and *all* can't be contractors and speculators. Illinois, with corn at nominal prices, and whiskey dog-cheap—Ohio, with pork at half rates, and other western produce in proportion, will find it pretty hard to pay seven or eight millions of dollars *direct* taxes, in addition to the already existing burthens of their Federal state and municipal governments.—They cannot do it, and they won't. The attempt at meeting the exigencies of the occasion, by a resort to such direct taxation, will be indeed the application of *experimentum crucis* to Northern belligerency. We do not think it can stand the test. We hardly think Congress will have the nerve to venture upon it at once, but it is that or nothing. The finances will break down, and the war fall through without it. It is neck or nothing, and not much to choose on either side. Let us bear up firmly through this winter and all will be right, we think.

The Weather.—The Burnside Expedition.

It is not so warm to-day as it was last week. Not by a great deal. In fact it turned cold yesterday a little after mid-day and the wind shifted round to the North-East and commenced blowing heavily, at which no dissatisfaction was felt here, as it was known or supposed that a portion of the Burnside expedition was off our coast. It would appear from the telegraphic news that they have had to put back to Hampton Roads, although we are not absolutely certain of this. We need not add that our wishes that they might have a "good time" over the left, have not been less strong because of the reports current, apparently not without *some* foundation, that this place was destined to receive a few of their attentions.

Of course we cannot say *how much* foundation there may be for the reports which assign Wilmington as the destination of the Burnside expedition. They are far enough from being conclusive, but it is certainly neither impossible nor even improbable that it should be meant to come here. And some think that the supposition of its being designed for this point finds confirmation in the stealthy burning, a short time since, of the light boat anchored not far from Fort Caswell, as well as in the further fact that among the captains of transports connected with the expedition are recognized the names of at least three masters of vessels who had sailed to this port for years. The burning of the light ship may have been a mere sporadic act of devilment, and the fact of these old Wilmington captains being in the expedition may be merely accidental, but again it may *not*. We take it that the specific reports definitely indicating this place as a point, or *the* point of attack, came from or originated with Mr. O. Heinrich, formerly of the U. S. Coast Survey and said to have been recently connected with the Burnside expedition. The Richmond papers have recently had a good deal to say about Mr. Heinrich who is just over from the other side. Of him we really know nothing.

From all we can learn in regard to the class of vessels composing this expedition, as well as other matters connected with it, it is pretty nearly certain to be destined either for some point within the Capes of the Chesapeake, or the Cape Fear. It is possible, and indeed probable, that the body of the force was meant for the Rappahannock, or York Rivers, or it might be the James River, making a dash at Richmond, but it is said that the plan having been discovered, was changed.—The following from the Norfolk *Day Book* of yesterday, is the latest news brought by mail:—

> We learn that the vessels of the expedition, 1 frigate, 2 gunboats, 2 side-wheel steamers, and a number of transports, 35 in all, left Old Point at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and went out of the Capes. There were also a large number came down the bay last night and went out. So our friends in the neighborhood of Hatteras or Wilmington may look out for them, although they may have only gone out for a ruse, and may return after dark. Some of the steamers, we learn, had scows in tow.

It is barely possible that instead of having put back in stress of weather, they may have only gone out as a ruse, and returned in pursuance of a plan. What the steamers had scows in tow for, is more than we can say.—*Daily Journal, 14th inst.*

The Wilmington Light Infantry.

A little item in the history of this company, which, since its first organization, has been so thoroughly identified with this community, may not be without interest here and elsewhere throughout the State. We allude to the number of officers which it has furnished to the "Army of the Confederate States." The following is the statement:—

Lieutenant Colonels,	2
Majors,	2
Captains,	10
Lieutenants,	18
Surgeons,	2
Total	34

This we think is almost without a parallel, and shows well for the estimation in which the discipline and military knowledge of that corps were held by the authorities and the soldiers of the State and the Confederacy.

WE ARE requested to say that a depository for tracts, testaments and religious publications, has been established here, and that soldiers can obtain such by calling on Messrs. Ellis & Mitchell.

THE contributions for the relief of the Charleston sufferers up to the close of last week amounted to $181,670 84.

Impressments.

WE DISLIKE to grumble or find fault, if we can avoid it, and in the remarks we are going to offer now we wish rather to make some suggestions that appear to us proper to be made.

On Saturday a regiment or battalion of troops stationed in the vicinity of this town was moved from one encampment to another, some miles distant, passing through town on their way. Their passage through was marked by all the quiet and decorum which has become the rule with our troops. The difficulty, if it could be called a difficulty, was with the baggage. It had to be transported some eight miles, and the strange scene was presented in the afternoon of the impressment of all manner of drays, wagons and carts for the purpose.

Of course the tents and other things had to be carried, and when the men had got this far, they had to go on, and there was no chance to make contracts or arrangements at that late hour, consequently it may have been impossible for the officers to have done otherwise. In cases where there is an absolute necessity all will yield to that necessity cheerfully.

But we confess to a belief amounting to absolute certainty, that in ordinary times, or on occasions no more hurried than the mere transfer of a comparatively small body of men from one camping ground to another, the resources of the Quartermaster's department, with a very slight assistance obtained by hiring or private contract, would be found quite sufficient, without resorting to impressment, which frequently works serious loss and inconvenience to the parties, far exceeding the mere hire. A man may bring in some produce from the Sound and be taking back in return some articles absolutely necessary, and find his wagon impressed, and his whole arrangements knocked into a cocked hat. Other instances might be adduced, all tending to show that it is an unpopular and ungrateful exercise of power, and likely to bring the war and the service into bad odor, so that wherever it can be avoided, it ought to be. Can it not be avoided in cases like that occurring on Saturday, to which we have already made reference.

We learn that when Col. Clingman's regiment came down here from Raleigh, the Col. impressed the trains on the road, making that which carried his regiment down to Goldsboro' come straight on to Wilmington, and at Wilmington drays were impressed to carry the baggage of the regiment down to its encampment.—This last may have been necessary, but certificates for the service done ought to have been given. A gentleman, whose drays had been taken on that occasion, told us on Saturday that when spoken to on the subject the regimental quartermaster or other party who appeared to be in charge, not only gave no satisfaction, but got mad. No compensation has yet been made that we are aware of. At that time and under the circumstances there may have been an excuse, because there may have been a necessity for impressing means of conveyance, but we hardly think there need be any such necessity now.

The Convention and the Military Authorities.—Scoggins.

THE PAPERS have been discussing for some time past, the action of the State Convention with reference to the disbursing agents of the State, and also the action of Judge French in sentencing to a fine of $30 each, three citizens of Rutherford county, who, some time ago, acting as a Vigilance Committee, took the law in their own hands in the case of one Scoggins, accused of entertaining and expressing anti-Southern views.

We have said little about these matters, as evidently the discussion or controversy arising out of them had assumed rather a partizan character—more so certainly than could be regarded as quite compatible with a calm and candid consideration of the merits of either case.

In the first instance a Committee of the Convention in a report preliminary to the introduction of a bill prolonging the existence and giving indefinite extension to the powers of the Committee of Claims, distinctly charged "peculation and fraud" upon the disbursing agents of the State, as a body, for there were no parties specified and none exempted. It was a broad and sweeping charge, involving the honor and character of many high-minded gentlemen—one which imperatively requires that every gentleman so stigmatized, and *all* are so stigmatized, should *demand* a rigid investigation, and stamp the accusation with its proper character.

We do not say that in handling the money of the State there may not have been wrong done. We are no peculiar partizans of the wire-workers who were at the head of affairs last summer, though we never heard of anything wrong in regard to the accounts. But all men are liable to err, and where unusually large amounts of money are disbursed, there are temptations offered which may be yielded to. It is the broad, sweeping, venomous denunciation to which we object—a denunciation sufficiently indiscriminative to have graced the editorial columns of the bitterest political campaign sheet in times of high party and electioneering excitement. So much for that.

General Martin, it appears, addressed a letter directly to the president of the Convention, asking a suspension of the decree conferring virtual omnipotence upon the Court of Claims. General Martin was denounced in the most bitter terms for doing so. Now, the letter of General Martin's was perfectly respectful. Its language and tone were unobjectionable. But General Martin is not a co-ordinate branch of the Government, and has not, like the Governor, any right to advise or communicate with the Convention or Legislature. His error consisted in addressing an official communication to the President of the Convention. The facts which General Martin might have desired to present, could have been brought properly before the Convention by any member to whom he might personally or by letter have communicated them.

A person having the unpleasant name of Scoggins, very probably a mean sort of person, did early in the past year make use of some very objectionable expressions, denouncing Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy, and furthermore wrote a letter to Mrs. Holton, editress of the Charlotte *Whig*, expressing similar views and couched in language, which, addressed to a lady, showed that Scoggins was anything else than a gentleman. But it would seem that these things took place before North Carolina became a member of the Confederacy. Such at least is our impression about the letter to Mrs. Holton. Now let us ask how long before the secession of the State was it, when leading papers and prominent politicians were making use of equally bitter and unbecoming language with that used by the uneuphonious Scoggins? How long before that time was it when Mr. Ferebee, the gentleman especially chosen by the Convention to go on to Richmond to confer with Mr. Memminger about the Confederate war tax, introduced a resolution into the Legislature declaring any man who favored secession debarred from holding any office of honor, trust or profit in the State? Not very long, we trow. So, it will be seen that the unsavoury Scoggins was only imitating big men who now aim to rule the secession roast as being far more faithful than those who set no such example to the sundry Scogginses scattered throughout the State. Scoggins was wrong, however, and there ought to be a law now, especially since North Carolina is a State of the Confederacy, to reach such cases, but when such a law was brought before the Convention by Judge Biggs, it was summarily knocked on the head, ostensibly because it required all hands to take an oath of allegiance to the State and the Confederate States. Really this thing was denounced as bitterly as if, instead of doing what we should think no one have any objection to, it required men to enter into a league with hell and take an oath of allegiance to the devil. But if the oath was the stumbling-block, why not have struck out the oath and passed the law against seditious language? The Convention didn't do it. By refusing to provide a legal mode of dealing with such cases, they paved the way for more Scoggins cases. Right or wrong, if the law will not attend to such cases, there will always be a disposition to attend to them, law or no law. Provide a legal remedy and there will be no illegal course adopted.

But to return to Scoggins,—some parties took up Scoggins, and, we suppose put him through a course of sprouts. Scoggins had said parties indicted and tried at the last term of the Superior Court for Rutherford county. A bill must have been found by a Rutherford county grand jury, and a verdict by a Rutherford county petit jury, and the Judge before whom the case was tried had the advantage of hearing all the evidence and seeing all the witnesses, an advantage not enjoyed either by us nor by any of the editors who are denouncing Judge French as guilty of an "outrage," for sentencing the parties convicted to pay a fine of $30 each. We, in ignorance of all but what common report says about the case, do not care to put our judgment against that of a sworn officer of the State, of unquestionable loyalty, and acting with all the facts before him. Judge French may have been wrong, but we do not know it, and mere vague rumour does not warrant us in denouncing him as guilty of "an outrage."

But what we want to insist upon is the necessity of some law to reach matters that, without being cognizable under existing laws, still are wrong, and tend to a breach of the peace. By providing such a law, the Convention will effectually guard against any danger of mob violence, or any supposed necessity for Vigilance committees.

Wilmington Horse Artillery.

We publish to-day a list of the officers and members of this very fine Company, which has gone into camp some distance from town.

In the character of the men composing it, in its drill at the guns and their evolutions on the field, this battery is a credit to the town, and will be found in the hour of danger, well worthy of the confidence reposed in it. We learn that it passed through town on Saturday and attracted much attention by its fine appearance and the soldierly bearing and discipline of the men.

THE Raleigh *Standard* says that several regiments have been ordered to different points on the coast within a few days. Col. Avery's regiment is quartered at Newbern for the present, we believe. Col. Leaventhrope's will bivouack in the neighborhood of Wilmington. These are fine regiments, and will do good service.

PLEASE ANSWER THIS.—Why does William H. Seward, in his reply to Lord Lyons, remind you of a restless sleeper
Charleston Courier.

He *lies* on one side first, and then he *lies* on the other.—JOURNAL.

Under the Weather.

We are all poor, frail mortals, sure enough, and subject to the influences of the weather as no doubt nine-tenths of our readers will bear witness from their own feelings to-day. The North-east gale is said to have forced Burnside's expedition back to Hampton Roads. We don't quite understand that. It has made us feel as though if we were at sea, we would about as soon be drowned as not. Burnsides ought to have been drowned too. We fully understand this morning what is meant by being under the weather, literally.—We feel it. If we were in Hamlet's case and the ghost of Hamlet's father should appear to us, we should certainly tell his ghostship to go to grass for an old slab-sided humbug.—*Daily Journal, 14th inst.*

TWO SHAD.—The first pair of shad of the season was brought here yesterday by Mr. Robert Talford, having been caught by him in the Cape Fear River. They were bought by Mr. John Bishop, of the Farmer's House, for Five Dollars. This is early, but is no doubt due to the recent warm weather.

Daily Journal, 14th inst.

For the Journal.

CAMP STEVENS, S. C., Jan. 3, 1862.

Received through the Chairman of Military Committee of Robeson county, sixty-two blankets, one hundred and fifteen pairs of socks, and $18 in cash. Also a valuable bundle of blankets and other necessary articles from the Soldiers' Relief Society of Floral College, through Mrs. Dr. McNair. The above articles were contributed by kind friends in Robeson for the use of the Robeson Rifle Guards, Co. D., 18th Reg't N. C. troops. We return to one and all of our friends, our sincere thanks for these timely donations, and especially to Mrs. Allen Inman, Mr. Watson, Mr. Bullock, Mr. Alexander Rowland, Mrs. John Moore and Mrs. Dr. McNair, for their untiring efforts in getting up articles so necessary for our comfort in camp.

WM. S. NORMENT,
Capt. Comd'g Co. D., 18th Reg't N. C. T.

WHITEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 13th, 1862.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE—

Dear Sirs: From what I have seen published lately in regard to a certain "outrage," I am induced to make the following remarks—please publish them for me. The Chief Tax Collector of this State appointed me without solicitation an Assistant Collector for the District including the counties of Columbus and Brunswick. By virtue of said appointment and in pursuance of law, I appointed four respectable gentlemen of Columbus county Assessors for said county; three of them I qualified at the same time, and they agreed among themselves (in as much as there were several doubtful and suspicious persons in the county) to tender an oath of allegiance to all the tax payers, and see who would flinch—knowing full well that all true men would be pleased to take such an oath. They did as they had agreed to do, and not one refused or objected to taking the oath. I have, two months since, ascertained that the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer, the Editor of the Raleigh Standard, and one little "C," a correspondent from this county for the Standard, have objected to what said Assessors did. Only one man of over five hundred in the county, and three or four more out of the county objected to said proceedings, that I know of. As for dismissing said Assessors it would be extreme folly, for they have fully completed their labors and have nothing more to do with me as such. As for indicting them, the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer can do that, and the Editor of the Raleigh Standard can censure them, but I will praise them, for I believe they have discharged their duties well and in good faith.

Yours, &c., ALFRED SMITH.

For the Journal.

We are informed that one day this week, a letter was conveyed to General Winder stating that O. Heinrich, of the United States Coast Survey, and attached to the *Burnside Expedition*, was in Richmond, and at the Exchange Hotel. The detectives found him, but did not arrest him, as it is said he had letters to some of the public authorities here. It was possible that he came here with the report that he had abandoned the United States service.

On Wednesday last Mr. Heinrich applied to the passport office for a passport. For the purpose of ascertaining what and how many points he wished to visit, a passport was granted to him to Petersburg, *Norfolk, Portsmouth, Elizabeth City, Wilmington.* On making his application he did not state—what was already known to the passport agent—that he was just from the North, but came in with a crowd of Southern men, and made his application as they did.

But a few minutes after the passport was written out, a note was sent by the passport agent, through the hands of a Georgia officer, to General Winder, stating what had transpired, and urging that Heinrich should at once be arrested, here or at Petersburg, where he had stated that he would tarry until yesterday morning. No notice was taken by General Winder of this communication, and nothing has been since heard of Mr. Heinrich.

These cases require no addition to illustrate what must have struck every observing man in the community—the looseness and recklessness being displayed just now with reference to our communications with the North, and the quick growth of the rule of Yankeedom and Peddledom in Richmond. The suddenness of this temper is mysterious.

Messrs. Editors: Above I send you an extract from the Richmond *Examiner*, which if allowed to go unexplained, does great injustice to Gen. Winder, than whom the Confederate service does not possess an officer, in my opinion, more faithful and energetic in the discharge of his duties. I admire the bold and determined spirit which animates the editor of the *Examiner* in ferreting and exposing all the abuses to which the administration of public affairs is subject, but in some cases his enthusiasm in our cause carries him too far and makes him do great injustice to worthy parties. In the above case of O. Heinrich, was Gen. Winder to blame for not having him arrested upon the suggestion of a third party? My knowledge of the facts, obtained incidentally, shows that he was not. I happened to be in the office of Major Ashe, in Richmond, on the 9th inst., which was last Thursday, when Gen. Winder came in and informed Major Ashe that a Mr. O. Heinrich had left Richmond the evening before on his way to Norfolk and Elizabeth City, from whence he intended to go to Wilmington, and that he wished Major Ashe to write to proper persons in these places and to have his movements most carefully watched, as he had information that he was just from the North and had been connected with the preparation of the Burnside Expedition. Major Ashe enquired why he was permitted to leave Richmond, to which Gen. Winder stated that his character was sustained by the certificates of gentlemen of high standing from North Carolina; and that on mere suspicion he did not feel at liberty to have him arrested in the face of that certificate. Major Ashe immediately wrote to the Mayor of Elizabeth, calling his attention to the necessity of watching the movements of *Heinrich*, and said he would be in Wilmington in a day or two and would give the proper authorities the same information.

This explanation should, I think, relieve Gen. Winder from censure in the matter. * * *

List of Members of the "Wilmington Horse Artillery."

OFFICERS.

Samuel R. Bunting, Captain,
Lemuel H. Bowden, Senior 1st Lieut.
David E. Bunting, Junior " "
James F. Post, 2d " "
Samuel A. Story, Quartermaster Sergeant,
Thomas H. Moore, 1st Sergeant,
William P. Elliot, 2d "
Thos. J. Southerland, 3d "
Samuel Sheppard, 4th "
Thos. A. McLendon, 5th "
Thomas J. Ivey, 1st Corporal,
John C. Bevens, 2d "
William W. Freeman, 3d "
Stephen A. Currie, 4th "
Perote C. Felt, Artificer,
Joseph Smith, Farrier.

PRIVATES.

George F Alderman, Francis M Bloodworth, John L Bowden, Jesse Bowden, Lemuel N Bowden, Robert N Bowden, jr., Benjamin H Bates, Duncan Baxter, Daniel E Carter, John W Collins, James M Chadwick, John A Curtis, John S Coston, Simon F Craig, John L Corbett, Amariah B Corbett, William J Doughty, John A Everitt, David K F Everitt, Jesse Farrow, Joseph Farrow, Thomas Gladden, Jas H Gadsby, James Green, Thomas B Hartsfield, William Hollis, John M Henderson, Calvin Herring, Joseph Hoggeson, Edward Hale, Jason Hawkins, J J Hines, William Harker, Hosea L Horn, Earnest Jones, Samuel James, Jacob Jarrell, Charles Johnson, Thomas H Kent, Thomas E King, Thomas F Eatoy, John F Leguin, Henry A Martindale, John Miller, Edmund W Mints, William W Mints, Wiley Moore, Lorenzo M Mints, James Macartney, John A Mote, Hezekiah W Mason, Thaddeus H Nichols, Benjamin F Nixon, William T New, James O Ormsby, Archibald Pearce. William Pearce, Burwell Pearce, James Pearce, Solomon Price, John Pearce, Christopher C Redd, David C Rainer, John N Rivenbark, James M Record, Jacob Shingleton, John H Savage, Thaddeus W Stanlan, Thomas Spooner, William P Savage, Joshua G Skipper, Timothy G Sullivan, John J Sheppard, Henry Schreiver, John A Smith, David West, Edward R Ward, Andrew J Walton, John W Wells, William H Williams, Thomas Westcott, Patrick J Williams, William Wells, Nicholas G Warren, John W Zimmerman.

News from the Coast.

Passengers by the Savannah train report all quiet yesterday at the various posts. A rumor prevailed of an intended demonstration of the enemy in force on Stono, and several regiments had received orders to hold themselves in readiness.

We learn that the bearers of the flag of truce from the enemy, in relation to the exchange of the prisoner taken on the 1st instant, expressed much anxiety as to his fate, and upon learning of his death were very desirous of securing his remains to send them to his home in Michigan. His name was John Quincey Adams.—He ranked as Sergeant, and was one of the party deployed as skirmishers. The enemy confessed to only one killed on the field, besides Adams, in the late engagement. This account, however, does not agree with the number of new made graves discovered by our men after the enemy had retired, and must therefore be taken with the usual allowance.

From a participant in the fight we learn that the enemy after firing a volley would immediately fall to the ground to avoid the effects of our fire.

Upon their first landing and while the skirmishers of the enemy were advancing, our men were posted behind a thicket concealed from observation and quietly waiting for the enemy to get within easy range of their muskets. When about one hundred and fifty yards distant a gun in the hands of one of our men went off accidentally, which at once put the enemy on the alert. Had it not been for this, it is thought the whole advancing party would have been killed or captured.

The officer bearing the flag of truce, a Lieutenant Elliott, of a New York regiment, seemed very desirous of having a parley with our men. When asked why he was desecrating the soil of South Carolina and fighting against our liberties, he responded by saying that they came to avenge the insult to their flag, the stars and stripes. Upon its being intimated that they had thrown away the most favorable opportunity for redeeming their honor by releasing Mason and Slidell, the officer said that was foreign to the subject, and the conversation dropped.

It was rumored that Gen. Sherman had sent another flag of truce yesterday to Gen. Lee in relation to the negros on Port Royal Island, asking their removal from the Island in consequence of the small pox having broken out among them.

We could not trace this however, to a reliable source.

The body of Lieut. J. A. Power, of Col. Jones, Regiment, passed through this city, yesterday on the way to Laurens, for interment.

Charleston Courier, 11th inst.

SURVEILLANCE OVER THE NEWSPAPERS.—We understand that a bill has been introduced into Congress to put the newspapers under surveillance of the authorities.

We learn that the provisions of the bill make it a penal offence, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any newspaper to publish information of the number, disposition or movements of any of the forces of the army or navy; or the cargo or armament of any vessel in the naval service; or the description of any battery, fortification or military invention; or of any signal or flag employed or adopted by the commanding officer of any post.

While it is thus proposed to establish a surveillance over the newspapers, to prevent information of the plans and operations of the land and naval forces of the Confederate States being conveyed to the enemy, it certainly seems a strange neglect and a double outrage that the doors should be kept open to Yankee spies and our communications of travel with the North kept in its present exposed and reckless condition.

Richmond Examiner.

FROM THE VALLEY.—A letter from Strasburg dated the 9th says:

"Gen. Jackson has certainly been to Bath, drove out the enemy, taken some plunder there, and captured, it is said, a large amount of stores at the depot opposite Hancock.—He also destroyed much of the railroad there, and demolished Cacapon railroad bridge. He is said to have sent a flag of truce to Hancock, saying that he was going to take the stores there, (worth $200,000,) and if fired upon he would shell the town. I hear he burnt a part of the town, and therefore he must have been fired upon.

"On Wednesday morning, Gen. Jackson was at Cross Roads, 15 miles this side of Bath, going no one knew whither.

"The affair at Hanging Rock, was a shameful surprise of our troops. The enemy attacked in two directions. There were no sentinels out, or they were taken."

From the Mexican Extraordinary, Nov. 27.

Sketch of Col. J. T. Pickett, the Rebel Commissioner to Mexico.

This gentleman, who is the diplomatic agent of the Southern Confederacy near the government of Mexico, was put under arrest some three weeks since on the charge of having committed an assault on the person of a citizen of the United State. Colonel Pickett was taken to the Deputation, but on making known his character was permitted to return to his room to await further proceedings. A few days later he was called before a criminal judge, and again pleaded his official character, and was permitted to return to his rooms. On the night of the 15th, at 10 o'clock, he was suddenly seized by the policce, while preparing to retire to bed, and was carried off to the Deputation, where he was placed in a small and uncomfortable guard room. There he was forced to remain, in company with three others, during the night. Room was scarcely to be found to extend himself on the cold floor, and he consequently spent a sleepless night. All the next day he remained in this miserable apartment, but in the evening he was transferred to the house of a friend of the judge, as a special favor, on bail.

These proceedings have drawn forth lengthened comments from the press, and there remains no doubt of the well known official character of Col. Pickett as confidential agent of the Southern Confederacy. The native press generally insinuate that, as the Government of the Southern Confederacy has not been recognized by Mexico, Colonel Pickett is not entitled to the rights and immunities of a deplomasic character. Now the facts of the case are about these: shortly after the arrival of Col. Pickett in this capital he presented his credentials to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who received them, and not only wrote an answer to the Secretary of State of the Southern Confederacy, but has since had relations with Col. Pickett as the agent of that Government.

A public reception did not take place, nor has the Mexican Government formally recognized that of the Southern Confederacy, although it has thus formally treated with it. Had, however, the Mexican Government refused to treat with Col. Pickett as the agent of the Southern Confederacy, his rights as agent of the Government of that country would not have been diminished. His rights came from his Government, and cannot be impaired by Mexico, and the laws of civilized nations exact that while he be in this Republic in his official capacity, he shall enjoy exterritorial rights, and therefore be exempted from molestation by the local authorities of the country.

The recognition by England of the belligerent rights of the Southern Confederacy secures to the agents of that country the same respect that is due to the agents of the most powerful nations on the face of the globe.—Even the ancient Mexicans well understood this principle of courteous intercourse, and the agents and messengers from hostile tribes or nations were always treated with the most distinguished consideration, and any infringement of this law considered an unpardonable offence. The usages of modern civilized nations have placed the matter beyond dispute, as to the rights of a person in Colonel Pickett's position.

We fear bad friends of the Government have urged on the proceedings which have taken place against Col. Pickett from motives of personal revenge, or with the view of increasing the calamities of this unfortunate country. We are the more induced to believe this from the fact that the person upon whom the assault was committed has declared that he has no feeling of animosity against Col. Pickett, and has even proposed to withdraw his action. It is therefore clear that he has not, of his own free will, been instrumental in causing these proceedings.

Extracts from Northern Papers.

STIRRING TIMES BETWEEN THE REBEL BATTERIES AND THE UNION GUNBOATS.

The Rebel Cockpit Battery was attacked at ten, A. M., on the 5th, by the Anacosta and Yankee tugboats. The A. took her position opposite Mattawoman creek, and threw a number of shells, several of which were seen to explode in the rebel battery. The Yankee then fired two shells from her bow gun, a 64-pounder, and afterwards continued to pour in her fire on the enemy from her after guns, consisting of a thirty-two pounder and twenty-four pounder brass howitzer, and a twelve pounder brass rifled cannon. The enemy replied to the Yankee only by throwing four shots, the second of which struck her, entering the forecastle on the port side, and knocking away a knee entirely; passing to the star board side, the shot smashed another knee, and dropped on the floor, its force being spent. The shot was from a rifled gun, and weighs eighty pounds.

THE AFFAIR AT HUNTSVILLE—FEDERAL ACCOUNT.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.—A special dispatch to the *Gazette*, from Huntonsville, Virginia, says that an expedition, consisting of 400 of the Fifth Ohio, 300 of the Second Virginia, and forty of Brocken's Cavalry, which was sent out by Gen. Milroy to attack Huntersville, was a complete success.

They attacked the enemy on Saturday morning, consisting of 400 cavalry and 350 militia. After skirmishing an hour the enemy retired with a loss of eighty killed and wounded. On our side none were lost. Eighty thousand dollars worth of army stores and clothing were captured and destroyed.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.—The *Commercial's* dispatch from Huntersville says that Huntersville was a depot for supplies in Western Virginia.

Their cavalry were armed with Sharp's carbines, and attacked us two miles from Huntersville. We drove them from point to point. Finally, they beat a hasty retreat out of town as we charged them through it. Their supplies, consisting of 250 barrels of flour, 300 salted beeves, 3,000 pounds of salt, large quantities of sugar, coffee, rice, bacon and army clothing, worth from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars, were entirely destroyed. We captured a large number of Sharp's carbine's, sabres and pistols. The stars and stripes were left floating over the court house.

Our troops returned to Huttonville in fine spirits.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

SEDALIA, Mo., Jan. 5.—Three men arrived here to-day from Johnson county, who report that Jennison was at Rosa Hill a day or two since, which place, they report, he has burned. They are reported to be on the way to this place. It it be true that he is on his way here, it is to be hoped that he will capture the notorious Methodist preacher and brigand bard, Corkral, who is reported to be encamped, with about five hundred men, near Columbus, in the northwest part of the county.

Many of the more substantial citizens of Johnson county arrive here nearly every day, being driven from their houses by this noted bushwhacker and his gang. The reports that secesh is squelched is all bosh.

THE FIGHT ON THE SOUTH CAROLINA COAST—FEDERAL ACCOUNT—A GOOD SPECIMEN OF A YANKEE LIE.

The United States steam transport Vanderbilt, from Port Royal on the morning of the 3d instant, has arrived at New York, bringing the immportant news of the victory over the rebels on the 1st instant, in a brisk fight near Port Royal ferry, about twenty-five miles from Hilton Head. The expedition which achieved this victory was a combined military and naval one, and was under the joint command of Brigadier-General I. I. Stevens and Captain Rogers, of the flagship Wabash.

The troops engaged consisted of the Eighth Michigan regiment, Pennsylvania Round Heads, Fiftieth Pennsylvania, Seventy-ninth New York Militia, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth New York Volunteers. The naval vessels consisted of the gunboats Ellen, Seneca, Pembina and Ottawa. General Stevens's brigade advanced on Port Royal on the 1st inst., and took possession of the rebel batteries after a short resistance of the rebels. The brigade was assisted by the gunboats, which shelled the batteries. General Stevens then followed up the blow until he arrived within six miles of the Charleston railroad. A flag of truce was sent by the rebels, who desired permission to collect and bury their dead, which was granted. One hour was allowed for the purpose, after which the rebels fell back upon the fortifications near the railroad, which are very extensive, leaving behind them one large gun, which they had spiked. The rebel force engaged was estimated at eight thousand men, under Generals Gregg and Pope. The Federal force engaged was four thousand five hundred men. Our loss was nine wounded—one mortally, Major Watson, of the Eighth Michigan regiment, who has since died. The rebel loss is not positively known, but is said to be pretty large. The Union forces acted with great coolness and determination. General Stevens, who is now in possession of the main land, is awaiting reinforcements, which should be forwarded without delay.

A SHREWD CONJECTURE.—One of the happiest hits of conjecture and prognostication, was made by the London *Times*, in commenting on the Message of A. Lincoln, L.L. D. Let the reader compare the remarks of the *Times*, with the facts that have since transpired:

The news by the Asia is not encouraging. Looking at the vote of Congress and the approval of the Navy Department on the San Jacinto affair, the danger of war appears imminent. The President, however, has refrained from the topic, and this goes some way toward neutralizing warlike inferences. Had President Lincoln regarded the Trent seizure as a subject of congratulation, he would probably have alluded to it. If resolved to uphold it, he would have read a lecture to neutral nations; but as he has done none of these things, the supposition occurs that he has by a studied silence left himself a door of retreat. The uncertainty of the ultimate issue still remains, although the chances of peace are undoubtedly diminished.

ANOTHER PAPER EXCLUDED FROM THE MAILS.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* says that *Caucasian*, of that city, a weekly journal, and the successor of the *Day Book*, has been excluded from the mail. The editor of the *Caucasian*, in announcing the fact, says:

There is no charge that we have opposed the war; that we have advocated secession, or laid ourselves liable to any charge of disloyalty, unless it be disloyal to oppose negro freedom. Our only, our sole cause of offending, far as we can learn, is that we have advocated the *subordination of the negro to the white man* as the formal order of American society, and contended that the relations of the races, as it has come down to us from the founders of our Government, is *right*. This being simply a question of political opinion, we had no suspicion that its advocacy could fall under the ban of the Administration.

WEEVILS.—Branches of common Elder, and also of the China tree, plentifully mixed in the crib with Corn, will, it is said, prevent or destroy weevils.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 12th, 1862.

It has been officially communicated that the large steamship Pensacola,* from Washington, with a heavy armament, passed the Evansport batteries at daylight this morning.—The batteries discharged fifteen or twenty shots at her.—She passed Acquia Creek about eight o'clock, in charge of two gunboats.

It is believed that the Pensacola was damaged b the Evansport batteries.

* The Pensacola is a first class steam sloop-of-war—rated at 19 guns, was built at Pensacola in 1858, is 2 158 tons burthen. She has never been to sea, except on her trip from Pensacola to Washington, at which latter port she has been lying for some time, taking in her machinery and armament.—JOURNAL.

RICHOND, VA., Jan 13th, 1862.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 9th, says that sixty or seventy thousand Federal troops were preparing to move from Cairo and Paducha against Nashville, in conjunction with Buel's force.

The project of attacking New Orleans is discussed in Lincoln's Cabinet.

Messrs. Greenhow, Smithson and Banker have been Lafayetted.

The vote for the expulsion of Bright, of Indiana, from the Senate, was largely in favor of Bright retaining his seat.

The New York Banks refuse to take the Government loan.

GALVESTON REPORTED IN POSSESSION OF THE FEDERALS—FROM ROMNEY—BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION RETURNED TO HAMPTON ROADS, &c., &c.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 13th, 1862.

A portion of the Richmond press published this morning a statement that Galveston, Texas, had been taken by the Federals. Nothing in confirmation of it has been received by the Confederate authorities. The report is speculative.

It is stated on the authority of a dispatch received by a prominent Virginia official, that the Federals have evacuated Romney. This needs further confirmation.

Eighteen transports, sixteen propellers, and two side-wheel steamers, of the Burnside expedition, left Hampton Roads on Sunday afternoon, apparently Southward bound, which will be developed at an early day. The Northern press are sanguine that favorable results will follow the expedition.

Sumner's speech in the Senate took strong grounds against Wilkes' capture of Mason and Slidell, and considered England's demand on Seward for their rendition as right.

"Revolver" Colt died at Hartford, Conn., on the 10th January.

Advices from Missouri report that Gen. Price has been reinforced by Arkansas troops, and that a fight at Rolla is expected.

The Petersburg *Express* received a distatch from Norfolk this afternoon, which says that the elements are fighting for us. The severe gale now prevailing, has forced the Burnside expedition back to Hampton Roads.—The weather is cold at Petersburg, and it is snowing.

It is cold at Richmond, with snowy indications.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 14, 1862.

CONGRESS.—Nothing is publicly known of the proceedings of Congress for several days. Much speculation is indulged in by Editors, reporters, and others upon the probable passage of an act restructing the liberty of the press, but there is nothing known publicly, and there is considerable doubt about the passage of such an act.

FROM ROMNEY.—A report is circulated here, said to be reliable, that the Federals evacuated Romney last Friday night, and the Confederates took possession early on Saturday, capturing a large quantity of military stores.

SNOW.—There was a heavy snow storm here [Richmond] last night. This morning the streets were slippery. To-night it is sleeting.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

FROM CAMP ALLEGHANY.—The Lynchburg Republican has intelligence from Camp Alleghany up to the 12th inst. Nothing of interest had transpired since last dates. The reports of the Yankees having taken possession of Huntersville and capturing our stores are greatly exagerated. But little damage was done.

The health of the command had greatly improved, and large accessions to the available force had been made by the convalescents returning to duty.*

It had been snowing, hailing and raining for eight days, accompanied by heavy winds, which still continued on the 12th.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.—The Norfolk Day Book, learned late last night, from a reliable source, that the Burnside Expedition had *not* returned to Hampton Roads.

JIM LANE.—The Chicago Journal of the 9th, has private advices from Washington, that Jim Lane would reach Chicago at an early day, *en route* for Kansas, to take command of 25,000 men, 6,000 of whom are cavalry, designed for a grand Expedition along the Arkansas border into Texas, simultaneously with the movements of other divisions of the Federal invading army.

LATEST FROM THE WEST.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 13th, 1862.

It is sleeting and snowing here this morning.

Reports from Bowling Green say that our Generals still expect an advance of the enemy, but the late rains have retarded their operations.

By the last report it is estimated that five thousand of the enemy had crossed Green River at Munfordsville and encamped at Rowet's station, four miles from the bridge.

The heavy embankments of the Louisville and Nashville Turnpike, near Woodsville, was blown up on the 7th inst.

Private dispatches received here this evening, report a large Federal force marching on Burkesville, to flank Gen. Zollicoffer. This intelligence is regarded as reliable, and much anxiety is felt for the safety of his command.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11th, 1862.

Capt. Clone, of the French dispatch steamer Millan, arrived here yesterday from off Ship Island, as bearer of dispatches to the French Consul.

The remains of Col. Lubbock arrived here this morning, and were escorted this afternoon to the railroad, en route to Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12th, 1862.

A meeting of Frenchmen was held here yesterday, at which it was resolved, by the consent of the French Consul and the approval of Secretary Seward, to send delegates by the French steamer Millan to Havana, and charter there a vessel which will come and take to France such subjects of that Government as desire to go, owing to the disturbed state of the country.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

McClellan still sick—Arrival of British Dispatches—Treasury Notes at a discount—Sailing of the Burnsides Expedition, &c., &c.

NORFOLK, VA., Jan. 12, 1862.

T. O. Wise, a periodical dealer of this place, has received the Philadelphia Enquirer of the 10th inst., which says that Gen. McClellan is worse.

Another British steamer has arrived with dispatches to Lord Lyons.

Treasury Notes are at a discount of four per cent.

Burnsides' Expedition, consisting of thirty-five vessels, went to sea to-day, bound South.

Albany dates to the 9th inst. say that a resolution has been introduced in the Legislature requesting the Washington Cabinet to inangurate a system for the mutual exchange of prisoners.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Jan. 9th, 1862.

It is hinted in diplomatic circles, that a war with England is inevitable and that the next steamer may bring the recognition of the Confederate States by England.

It is reported on the Avenue (Washington) that most important dispatches are coming by the steamer Canada, and that the Government had received the purport of them by telegraph.

There is a heavy pressure from the North, on the inactive state of the army of the Potomac.

There are more rumors to-day of dissensions in the Cabinet.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Jan. 9th, 1862.

Another Expedition is to fit out here immediately after the Burnside's expedition sails.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 15th, 1862.

Intelligence has been received at Lynchburg by the Tennessee train, of a fight a few miles beyond Prestonsburg, between Gen. Marshall, with 2,500 Confederates and 8,000 Federals.

Gen. Marshall was retreating when he was attacked.—The enemy came upon him in a narrow gorge, when an engagement, the most desperate of the war, ensued. Col. Morris' regiment charged the enemy in a hand to hand conflict, which lasted half an hour.

The Federals fought gallantly, but finally broke and run in Bull Run style.

Marshall's forces were exhausted, and being much smaller than the enemy's, fell back to Prestonburg.

The Confederate loss was 25 killed and 15 wounded. The enemy's loss over (200) two hundred.

The above information was brought to Abingdon by participants of the battle.

[We presume the above was received at Richmond *from* Lynchburg this morning. It was received here at about half past 2 o'clock, P. M., this Wednesday, Jan. 15th.—JOURNAL.]

John K. Jackson, Colonel of the 5th Georgia regiment, and commandant at Pensacola, has been appointed Brigadier General. He is not a graduate of West Point, but is an efficient and experienced military officer, and was warmly recommended by Gen. Bragg for promotion.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 14th, 1862.

It has been definitely ascertained that considerable shipments of cotton and sugar have recently been made in wagons through Kentucky to the Ohio river, supposed to have come from Clarksville, Tenn.

The Embarkation of Troops—A Secession Lady Reveals its Destination.

From the Annapolis correspondent of the Baltimore *Clipper*, of the 8th inst., we glean the following information with regard to the Burnside expedition:

The embarkation of the troops for the Burnside expedition commenced yesterday morning, and is still progressing as rapidly as possible. A number of vessels have received their complement of men and stores, and are anchored in the stream awaiting the readiness of the remaining transports, when the grand armada will sail to Fortress Monroe, and thence to ——.

Here your humble correspondent must pause, as all other humble correspondents have been compelled to do; not, however, with the insinuation that "if I dared I might tell you," or "the destination of the fleet has been revealed to me, but from prudential motives I am compelled to withhold it from your numerous readers;" but with honest confession that I do not know, and am charitable enough to believe that no one else knows but those who have a right.

A silly story has gained currency here, no doubt inscribed by Secesh, after the style of the absconding Secretary of Commodore Dupont, which so easily sold the susceptible reporter of the *Tribune*, that the daughter of a very prominent United States army officer had revealed the destination of the fleet, and by this time it is well known to Jeff. Davis and his minions. Doubtless the wish is father to the thought, but there is every reason to believe that the first information Jeff. will receive of its destination will be from a 10-inch columbiad at short range.

I must own to a considerable amount of carelessness or indifference as to its destination, being so fully satisfied that the point has been well chosen by those competent to select and imbued with the belief that the knowledge of its landing will also convey the intelligence of another triumph of the Federal arms, and another disgraceful scrub-race by the fleet-footed chivalry.

The embarkation is necessarily slow, and the greater portion of the week may pass before all the vessels are prepared to sail. The departure will be hurried as much as possible, however, in view of the very cold weather that threatens a blockade of this harbor more effectually than that which invited the Nashville to a pleasant trip across the sea.

GEN. FLOYD.—Gen. Floyd's brief stay in Nashville of course attracted much attention. Every one was anxious to see the warrior of Western Virginia. To those of our readers who had not their curiosity satisfied, it may be interesting to know that few men sustain their character for soldiership in personal address so largely as Gen. Floyd.—He looks the hero from head to foot. A man of extremely athletic build, he carries himself erect and dauntless as an Indian chief. His head is firmly set upon his shoulders, and modeled with great intellectual beauty. It is covered with a fine suit of gray hair, which with his whiskers and moustache, *a la militare*, heightens the appearance of manhood and martial dignity and spirit, which at first arrest the most casual attention. His address, though somewhat quick, not to say *brusque*, is always courteous and kind. He is emphatically an affirmative character, capable of exciting strong feelings of friendship or enmity. We look to his career in Kentucky with great expectation.

Nashville Banner.

Good Times in Texas.

The Dallas (Texas) Herald, of Oct. 23d, has the following cheering items:

We do not like to say too much about our country, but we see so many evidences of plenty and enterprise that we feel it due to our good people, to let it there at a distance know it. Mexican carts and trains from almost every part of the State, are constantly thronging our streets, engaged in the grain and flour trade, for which liberal prices are paid. Wheat and corn are very abundant; rye, oats, barley and Hungarian grass, are equally as plentiful; the cattle are fat and healthy; thousands of sheep browse upon our verdant prairies and valleys; the mast is the heaviest known for years, supplying a rich store of food for our hogs; horses are readily obtained for the boys to ride to the wars, and more fowls and vegetables than we have ever had before. With all these blessings, the prairie folks don't care a fig for the blockade except for the high prices paid for merchandize, and the scarcity of coffee, which last is indispensable to the comfort of a few excellent old ladies, who never can relish the rye and potatoe substitutes now in vogue. Add to these the number of brave boys gone to fight the battles of the country and the hosts of pretty girls left behind to make up their clothing and write love letters to them—and—and—well, no matter what next, we think the prairies are hard to beat.

We have conversed with an intelligent farmer from the upper part of the county who informs us that the crops of wheat this fall, will average more than fifty per ct. greater than last year. The season is very propitious and the farmers are availing themselves of it. We have heard of one field already so much advanced as to require being pastured, and in every direction the most flattering accounts are received. The farmers and soldiers are working together to save the country, and are equally useful in their different spheres.

Condemnation of Prize Vessels in New York.

Judge Betts has recently rendered decisions in the following prize cases, recently argued before him.

United States vs. the Brig Sarah Starr and her Cargo.—The Judge has condemned this vessel and cargo as being the property of persons domiciled in the rebel States. The cargo is valued in the neighborhood of $60,000; Messrs. E. D. Smith, District Attorney, and Stewart L. Woodford, assistant, for the United States; Mr. Charles Edwards for vessel; Mr. Charles O'Conor for cargo.

United States vs. the Prince Leopold and Cargo.—This vessel was the first seized in this port by the Surveyor for running the blockade. The Judge condemned both vessel and cargo, on the same ground as in the case of the Sarah Starr. The cargo is estimated at about $18,000. Same counsel for Government; Mr. Edwards for claimant.

United States vs. the Schooner Aigburth and Cargo. The same decision was rendered in this case, and upon the same ground.

United States vs. the Brig Mary McRae.—This is the first decision on a seizure made under the act of July, 1861, on the ground that the vessel was owned in whole or in part by parties residing in the rebel States.

The judge condemned the three-fourths of the vessel owned in Wilmington, N. C., and released the one-fourth owned by a New York owner. The loyal owner made a claim against the Southern shares for a rateable proportion of the advances made by him on account of the vessel. The judge overruled this claim, deciding that the forfeiture was superior to all liens and equities, and the remedy of the loyal part owner (if any) must be had upon application to the Secretary of the Treasury. By this decision it will be seen that when vessels are seized under this act, the portion belonging to loyal owners in the loyal States will be released.

United States vs the D. F. Keeling.—This vessel was seized under the act of July 13, 1861, as being owned by Mrs. Hutchings, an inhabitant of New Orleans. It was proved that the owner was a British subject visiting at New Orleans, but having no fixed residence there. The Court released the vessel.

A Startling Order from Gen. Hunter.

The St. Louis Democrat, republican, publishes the following order from Gen. Hunter, and remarks:

If the following, which has been handed to us, is correct, Gen. Hunter should at once be drummed out of the United States service. It is a shocking and horrible order, nearly as wicked as Cameronism. It will be seen that a major-general of the United States army threatens to burn Platte City, Missouri, unless some secession scoundrel is seized or expelled from it; that he will reduce it to ashes and steal all the negroes. It is unquestionably a canard, but the gentleman who sent it to this city is certified to by one of our most distinguished citizens, who agrees with us that his friend may be deceived. We shall enclose it to Washington, and if there are any real facts in the case, they must be brought out, and Gen. Hunter ought to be superseded.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, Dec. 2, 1861.

To the Trustees of Platte City, Missouri:

Gentlemen—Having received reliable information of depredations and outrages of every kind, committed by a man called "Si Gordon," a leader of rebel marauding bands, I give you notice that unless you seize and deliver the said Gordon to me at these headquarters within ten days from this date, or drive him out of the country, I shall send a force to your city with orders to reduce it to ashes, to burn the house of every secessionist in your county, and to carry away every negro.—Col. Jennison's regiment will be intrusted with the execution of this order.

The following named persons are particularly directed to this notice: David Hunt, Clinton Cockrill, Joe Merryman, Robert Cain, John Murry, H. J. Freeland, W. M. Paxton, W. C. Remington, Andrew Tribble, R. P. S. Elley, Jackson Miller, Robt. Clark, W. Tatman, M. M. Cochran, S. M. Hays, Joseph Todd and James Burckbarte.

D. HUNTER, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Gen. Rosencranz has issued a highfalutin address to his command in Western Virginia. He talks about thrusting the calumnies and boastings of Jeff. Davis and Beauregard down their "traitorous throats." Come along, and let us see you do that little job.

THE DAILY JOURNAL can be had by the volunteers in camp at 50 cents per month.

From the Cincinnatti Enquirer, Dec. 26th.

The Winter and the Army.

The winter has fairly set in, and military operations must necessarily be suspended until the opening of spring. As our armies on the Potomac and in the West needed repose, the opportunity will now be afforded them for a good rest.

We have had no doubt for some time that there was no intention to make an advance on the Potomac before spring. It was expected by everybody, however, that Bowling Green would have been attacked before this, and the way opened for the Federal army of the West to winter in Nashville. The winter has been unusually propitious, until within the past two or three days, for military operations, but no advantage was taken of it for any great movement.

The winter having now set in with some severity, military operations in Kentucky and Missouri, on a large scale, will have to be postponed. There may be scouting and picket shooting, but no big fight. What effect a winter's rest will have on the armies of the North and South remains to be seen.

Military operations were commenced in April last, after eight months service, and just when we of the North are fully prepared for crushing the rebellion, winter sets in, and we are stopped from taking advantage of our long and thorough preparations. The advantages that a winter's rest and preparation will give the South are incalculable. A rebellion, to be successfully treated, must be crushed at once. To show a great difficulty, if not doubt, in being able to accomplish its overthrow, adds to its strength with every setting sun. Eight months, with a well appointed army of half a million troops, have been employed to crush out this rebellion, and we are no nearer, apparently, the accomplishment of that object than when we commenced.—Winter setting in now, when we are at the very height and completeness of our preparations for demonstrating our power to crush out the rebellion, is very unfortunate—provided it has been the intention of the Administration to permit a big fight anywhere, which is doubtful. Spring will find us in a worse condition than we are now in, while it will find the Confederates better prepared for resistance.

Token of Respect.

HEADQUARTERS 3RD INFANTRY N. C. STATE TROOPS.
CAMP PRICE, January 10th, 1862.

At a meeting of Captain Ennett's company, (E.) 3rd regiment N. C. State Troops, J. M. Piner was requested to act as Chairman, Sergt. J. E. King was requested to act as Secretary.

The meeting being thus organized, on motion of Sergt. J. W. Stokley, a Committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the company relative to the death of privates E. Jenkins and G. W. King, of company E.

The Chairman appointed on said committee, N. S. Ennett, Gabriel Cooper, Jessee Walton, J. R. Goronto, W. P. Everitt; and on motion of Capt. Redd, the Chairman was added, who reported the following:

We deeply regret the untimely death of our companions in arms, E. Jenkins and G. W. King, therefore be it

Resolved, That inasmuch as they have been cut off in the prime of life by an Allwise Providence while they were defending their country, we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved families.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, as a testimon al of respect for the deceased.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the families of the deceased, and to the Wilmington Journal with the request that it publish the same.

On motion of Corporal Jenkins, the preamble and resolutions were adopted.

On motion of B. D. Marshall, the meeting adjourned.

J. M. PINER, Chairman

Sergt. J E. KING, Secretary.

FORT CASWELL, N. C.,
January 9th, 1862.

Messrs. Fulton & Price:

GENTLEMEN:—Allow me through your columns to thank the ladies of the Beulah Soldiers' Aid Society, of Sampson county, for a box of valuable articles of clothing, a contribution to the soldiers of Sampson county under my command. Also, Mrs. Jeanette Collins for numerous articles of clothing, to be distributed to those most needy of my men.

Truly, yours,

J. M. STEVENSON,
Capt King Artillery, P. C. S. A.

CAMP WYATT, Jan. 11, 1862.

The "Moore County Rifles" take occasion to return their most sincere and grateful acknowledgments to the "Jonesboro' Soldiers' Aid Society," and their other zealous and patriotic friends in Moore, for their liberal and numerous contributions of clothing and provisions; also to Mrs M. E. Cushing, of Wilmington, for a donation of $75, being a portion of the proceeds of a former Juvenile exhibition, given for the benefit of the soldiers, an act which confers the highest credit upon her, and has endeared her to those for whose comfort she so disinterestedly labored.

WM. M. SWANN,
Capt. Co. H, 30th Regt. N. C. T.

PREVENTING PLANTING COTTON.—The senate of Mississippi has adopted a preamble and resolution proposing the passage of effective laws preventing the growing of another cotton crop until the present one is disposed of.

Another Fight in the Indian Nation—Opothleyholo Again Defeated—Two Hundred Killed, and over one Hundred Wounded.

We have announced the defeat of Opothleyholo, near Fort Smith, by telegraph. From an issue of the Van Buren (Ark) *Press*, of the 31st ult., we gather the following additional particulars:

Through the politeness of Capt. Lomax we are permitted to make the following extract from a letter just received by him from an officer engaged in the fight, giving an account of the attack of Gen. McIntosh's command upon Opothleyholo. From the letter it will be seen (which was written at night) that a pursuit of the enemy, the succeeding morning, was contemplated; we will, therefore, look for another battle, and the capture or the extermination of the traitors.

We hope to receive the names of the killed and wounded on our side in time for our regular issue. From the express rider, who left the next morning after the fight, we learn that a detachment of Stone's regiment came in camp in the night, and reported between thirty and forty more killed, and also that about one hundred wagons were taken from the enemy. Gen. McIntosh left that morning in pursuit, with two days' rations.

CAMP OPOTHLEYHOLO, Dec. 26, 9 P. M.

* * * We came up with the enemy to-day, and had a running fight for several miles; completely routed them, killing about two hundred. We only lost twelve killed and about twenty wounded. We had a magnificent charge, and the entire command, consisting of Greer's, Stone's, McIntosh's, Young's and Bennett's commands, behaved with great coolness and gallantry. The Indians had a very strong position, and occupied very broken and rocky ground, thickly covered with post oak timber.

We have over one hundred prisoners, women, children and negroes, and many wagons, horses, packs, etc., etc. We push on to-morrow, hoping to get another chance at the devils. From what we can learn from the prisoners, they were badly frightened. The rout was complete, but we may be able to get another brush.

Cooper's command was not in the fight. I think old Opothleyholo is used up for the winter.

Major Clinton, of Greer's regiment, was wounded.—Lieut. Erkin, of the Texas troops was killed.

PRACTICAL RESULTS OF THE WAR.—The New Orleans correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* says:

The extortion of the speculators with us is curing itself. Hundreds, I might say thousands, rather than pay three or four dollars a pound for tea and one dollar a pound for coffee, are dispensing with the use of either. While coal is $2 a barrel, people take their grates out and use wood.—Common star candles sell at 12 or 15 cents each, and every thrifty housewife is getting moulds from the tinner and tallow from the butcher and making her own lights. Brown soap at a dollar a bar has reminded house keepers that the manufacture of the article is not a recondite art, and they are experimenting and improving. Flour is coming down—beef sells for 12½ cents a pound, and we have as little actual suffering as I have ever known in New Orleans; the families of our absent volunteers are bountifully supplied from that noble charity the "Free Market," which is punctually filled with meats and vegetables every week by the planters up the coast, and purchases made with money donations from our own citizens.

MYRTLE WAX.—The "Wax Myrtle" of the low country, is said to yield a considerable quantity of excellent material for the manufacture of candles. We find the following brief account of it in a late number of the Charleston *Courier*:

Messrs. Editors:—I notice in your paper a request for information as to the mode of making *Myrtle Wax*. The object sought may be found in the "*United States Dispensatory*," under the head of "*Cera Flava*," or yellow wax. Under the third head, viz: "*Vegetable Wax*," it is briefly this:

"The process for collecting the Wax is simple. The berries are boiled in water, and the wax melting or floating on the surface, is either skimmed off and strained, or allowed to concrete as the liquid cools, and removed in the solid state. To render it pure, it is again melted and strained, and then cast into large cakes. It is of a pale greyish green color. The green color, and probably the bitter taste, depend on a distinct principle, which may be separated by boiling the wax in ether, and allowing the liquid to cool. The wax is deposited colorless, while the ether remains green." MYRICA CERIFERA.

SALT.—We have on our round table a specimen of Salt, manufactured by a decrepid negro from the water of Sapelo river, some twenty miles from the sea, on the plantation of Mr. Daniel McDonald. Though a little dark, it may be considered a very good article, answering all the purposes of salt in curing meats, &c. Three kettles are used and the product is nine bushels per week, which we call pretty fair earnings with salt at $20 per sack. How long will our seacoast planters pay present prices for an article that can be so easily made.

Sav. Rep., Jan. 8.

MOCCASINS VS. BROGANS.—The Franklin (La.) *Planter's Banner* informs us that some of the sugar planters in that neighborhood are beginning to look around to discover a substitute for shoes for their negroes. They think that $3 a pair for negro shoes, and a cent or two a pound for sugar, will not do. "They intend to make rough moccasins out of beef hides for cold weather, when shoes of some kind are indispensable, and let all hands go barefoot when the weather will admit of it.

"The North American Indians formerly wore moccasins, and most of them wear them to the present day, in all of their hunting excursions, in war, and on all other occasions, and they answer a very good purpose.

"The common moccasin is made by simply cutting a piece of rawhide of such size and shape that when the foot is placed upon it, and the edges are turned up over the toes and sides of the foot, these edges may be drawn and held to their place by a string run through fifteen or twenty holes made for that purpose. Sometimes a flat piece of leather or rawhide is laid upon the top of the foot covering the instep, and worked to the edges of the moccasin with strings. The part behind the heel is cut nearly straight across, and turned up, and the edges sewed together."

THE GOVERNMENT PRISONS.—Captain Gibbs, who for some time past has had charge of the prison depots here, has been promoted to the rank of Major in the Provisional Army, and goes to Salisbury, N. C., this morning, to which place all the prisoners not sent away under flag of truce will be transferred. The prisons in Richmond will be kept as a receiving depot, and placed in charge of Lieut Hairston, of the 19th Mississippi regiment.—*Richmond Dispatch, Jan 13th.*

TAKE NOTICE.

All publications of donations, exceeding ten lines, will hereafter be charged for at our regular rates of advertising. Daily paper five cents per line. Weekly paper ten cents per line. We will publish acknowledgments cheerfully but not unnecessary details.

All obituary notices will be charged the same rates, and none will be published in our columns unless the cash is paid in advance. We are forced in self-defence to adopt and adhere to this rule, and we cannot and will not keep accounts of such matters. December 28th, 1861.

Wilmington District.

THE PRESIDING ELDER'S APPOINTMENTS.

January	11, 12,	Magnolia	" Carlton's.
"	15, 16,	Whiteville	" Robboth.
"	18, 19,	Smithville	" Zoar.
"	25, 26,	North East	" Lillington.
February	1, 2,	Wilmington	" Front Street.
"	8, 9,	Elizabeth	" Carver's Creek.
"	15, 16,	Sampson	" Bethel.
"	22, 23,	Bladen	" Bethlehem.
March	1, 2,	Wilmington	" Fifth Street.

It is important that all the official members be present at the first Quarterly Conferences.

The District Stewards are Rev. R. Culbreth, Dr. M. K. Devane, and Messrs. David S. Saunders, Jesse Janes, Thos. Hall, Samuel J. Beery, Wm. H. Walker, Avon E. Hall, Wm. J. Parker, John B. Brown, Jonathan W. Thompson, and Asa K. Walker. Their *alternates*, in the order of their names, are Messrs. A. Maxwell, Soln. Turner, John Howard, D. D. Campbell, Wm. D. Carr, S. H. Bell, W. J. Potter Z. H. Greene, Rev. M. P. Owen, Samuel A. King, Abner Erwin, and Wm. Sutton.

These gentlemen will hold their meeting in the office of Rev. Mr. Guthrie, in the basement of the Front st. Church, Wilmington, Monday, Feb. 3d, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

CHARES F. DEEMS, P. E.

THE NORFOLK DAY BOOK.

The very Latest Northern and European Intelligence!

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

TERMS:

DAILY, One Year	$5 00
" Six Months	3 00
" One Month	1 00
WEEKLY, One Year	1 00

THE DAY BOOK has now become THE newspaper of the South. The very latest Northern and European News appears in its columns, one, two, and three days in advance of all other papers in the Confederacy.

We submit the following extracts from what others have to say of us:

D. T. Bisbie, who has lately returned from Europe, with important dispatches to the Confederate State Government, says in a recent letter:

"While in London and Paris, I saw several quotations from the *Norfolk Day Book*, and since my return I have also noticed extracts from the same sprightly journal in the newspapers of New York, Charleston, and other cities."

The *Suffolk* (Va.) *Christian Sun* says:

"The *Norfolk Day Book*, which is so fast gaining popularity throughout the Southern Confederacy, comes to us greatly enlarged and improved, and gives us Northern and Foreign News in advance of any of our other exchanges, and is, therefore, perused with avidity."

The *Wilmington* (N. C.) *Daily Journal* says:

"The *Norfolk Day Book* has become the most valuable exchange paper we receive, as it contains the very latest news from the Rump Government as well as Foreign News."

The *Fredericksburg* (Va.) *Herald* says:

"The *Norfolk Day Book* contains the latest news from the North, and its editorials are always of an interesting character."

Subscribers to the *Day Book* may rely upon having their papers sent promptly by mail.

Address, with amount of subscription enclosed,

JOHN R. HATHAWAY,
Editor and Proprietor.

Jan. 15th, 1862.—d&w-tf.

SALE OF WRECKED PROPERTY IN THE TOWN OF SWANSBORO'.

WILL BE SOLD in Swansbo

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1862.

THERE ARE so many reports about the movements and probable destination of the much-talked-of Burnside Expedition that we are unable to place any reliance upon any one of them until it comes in more positive and substantial form than has so far been presented.

The report of any considerable portion of this expedition being at Hatteras seems to us to be unfounded. Nay, the report that any important part of it has as yet left the Capes of the Chesapeake, stands greatly in need of confirmation, although it *may* be so. It is a little strange that our own papers on the coast, at Newbern and Washington, have nothing on the subject.—The Newbern *Progress* of yesterday has not a word.—The very latest we can find in any paper is the following from the Norfolk *Day Book* of yesterday, which is certainly far from satisfactory, or definite :—

FLAG OF TRUCE.—Communication was had between this city and Old Point yesterday through flags of truce.

On the arrival of the Selden we gathered some few items—among them that the Burnside Expedition was at Annapolis on Wednesday, and that no portion of the same had sailed. From another source, however, we learned that some of the vessels of the expedition had sailed. We give both statements, and the reader is at liberty to choose which he will believe.

The suggestion, however, that the expedition or a part of it may be designed to operate through Pamlico Sound against Roanoke Island, may not be without claims to attention. That island is an important point, being the key to Albemarle Sound, with its vast system of navigable rivers draining a fertile territory. But that the idea is entertained by the Lincoln forces of being able to approach Norfolk in the rear, through the Chesapeake and Albemarle canal is more than we can credit, unless we are to regard the Lincolnite Generals as being less cautious or their troops more brave and reckless than the world has yet given them credit for.—We do not think that the idea of attacking from the Albemarle Sound is practicable, either by land or through the navigation, which is so easily obstructed—so capable of defence, so favorable for ambushes, that it would seem like madness for an enemy to involve himself in its swampy meanderings.

Very few of the Lincoln gun boats could pass through the canal under the most favorable circumstances, not enough for any effective purpose. There are parts of its course where no land force could possibly make its way near enough to co-operate. The Dismal Swamp canal is of course out of the question, not having depth enough for any armed boat.

Possibly something might be effected by getting up the Blackwater to the point where the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad crosses it, though this too would be found to be a hard road to travel. It is the only point that could threaten Portsmouth and the Navy Yard in the rear.

But Norfolk, or no Norfolk, Roanoke Island is highly important and so is the safety of the brave men on it, who are now under the command of General Wise, and will no doubt acquit themselves well and bravely. The people of this town will look anxiously to the Northern portion of our Coast, where many of their people are stationed at Roanoke Island, in Hyde County, and in the vicinity of Fort Macon. They will watch for anything happening there with an interest hardly second to that with which they will look to their own immediate coast.

SHAD.—The "first Shad" of the season was brought to Savannah, Ga., on Monday last, and bought by a citizen of Augusta. The landlord of the Marshall House in Savannah, treated his guests to Shad for dinner on Wednesday the 8th. This warm weather, if it keeps, will bring on the Shad and ruin the Pork. We like Shad, but we can wait. Let us save the pork.—The Shad caught in the Savannah river must have run the blockade. We trust that their brethren will be equally successful in passing the squadrons at the mouth of the Cape Fear. We think it their bounden duty as good Southern fish to reserve themselves for the delectation of the people of the Confederate States, and to refuse to be taken and eaten by the soldiers or sailors of Mr. Lincoln.

THE Raleigh *Standard* denounces certain expressions attributed to it in an extract from the Philadelphia *Enquirer*, as forgeries. It is proper to remark that in making the extract in question, we did not do so with any view of attacking the *Standard*. It is true we have dissented strongly from the course of the *Standard* on several occasions, as well as from the tone and words of many of its editorials, and we may be called upon to do so again. It appears to us that the *Standard* did more than once make use of language exceedingly like that quoted by the *Enquirer*, but not in the connection—surely not with the object or meaning attributed to it by the *Enquirer*. It is bad policy to bandy accusations of treason, but it is good policy to avoid the use of language that might even be tortured into bearing a construction favourable to the views of the enemy.

TESTAMENTS AND RELIGIOUS TRACTS FOR OUR SOLDIERS.—We are glad to learn that Rev. A. E. Dickinson, General Superintendent of Army Colportage, intends to establish a depository in our city, which will be well supplied with Testaments, Tracts, and other religious publications. By this arrangement our soldiers can the more easily be supplied with religious reading.

BLESSED is he that hath nothing in the way of dead hogs, for surely he that hath several is anxious and somewhat unhappy lest they "spile." If we were a porker, desirous of saving our bacon, we would remonstrate against being knocked in the head, or having our throats cut, while the wind blew from the southwest.—Possibly we would not *quite* assent, no matter where the wind blew from.

SOME additional blockaders have been seen off our bars during the last few days, but not in sufficient numbers to indicate that they belonged to or formed the van-guard of any "expedition."

"The Railroad Guards."

By some inadvertency, we have failed to notice as soon as we had intended, the fact that it is no longer true that there are officers, but no privates to this Company, which is getting up for the protection of the bridges on the line of the Wilmington and Weldon and Wilmington and Manchester Railroads, including the Roanoke Bridge at Weldon. The ranks of the Company are filling up as fast as can reasonably be expected.

We are authorized by Captain Cantwell to say, that the pay will be $16 per month, with the usual rations and allowances for clothing, etc. The Company is intended to number one hundred. It affords a capital opening for useful employment.

THE SOUTHERN MONTHLY, for January, 1862, has been on our table for some two days, having been placed there by Mr. Whitaker, agent for this State.

Unfortunately, the delay in noticing gave the opportunity and offered the temptation to violate the cardinal canon of criticism insisted upon by Sidney Smith:—Never to read a book you contemplate reviewing, because it tends to bias the judgment. In the brief pause between getting out yesterday's Journal and commencing to get out to-day's, we glanced over some of the literary efforts in this number of the Monthly. We *cannot* praise and *will not* condemn, so that we had better bring this notice to a close. Perhaps, like the people who found fault with the poor preacher, we could not do as well ourselves, but we could never find that that consideration improved the dull sermon in the slightest degree, neither will it improve some of the namby-pamby that finds its way into print.

Daily Journal, 10th instant.

How to keep up the Army

Appears to be the subject of the gravest consideration at this time, in view of the fact that the terms of enlistment of many of the twelve-months volunteers will expire within the next six months, and all within the present year.

Sundry plans are proposed to meet this contingency. The plan of offering bounties as inducements for the twelve months volunteers to engage for the war has already been adopted, but has yet to be tried, since but few of the men have filled out their first term, and it remains to be seen what of proportion of them will re-enter the service after their terms shall have expired.

This is predicating the *status* of the army upon voluntary enlistment. There are not wanting those who contend that, if this war is to be a protracted one, and, however we may hope or speculate, we cannot *know* that it *will* not be so, nor can we safely *act* upon any other premises than that it will be, and thus be prepared to meet any contingency,—there are those, we say, who contend that for a long war, voluntary enlistment cannot be depended upon. That the State should call for and command men as it does money. In plain terms, that drafting or an involuntary levy should be substituted for volunteering or voluntary enlistment. That it would be as wise for a government to depend upon voluntary contributions for the means to support a war, as it would be for it to depend upon volunteering or voluntary enlistment for the men to carry it on. We suppose this is what the Richmond *Examiner* is driving at, and that the same thing is indicated by the references made to the "French System" in the debates of the Confederate Congress.

We do not exactly know what the "French system" means. We all instinctively think of the *word* "conscription," when the "French system" is referred to, but the idea of a definite *thing* or fact is not so readily presented to our minds. We think the system is somewhat in this way:—In every *commune* in France lists are kept on which are inscribed the names of all the males under a certain age. Of these an average number, say three hundred thousand, annually reaches that age, being that of liability to military duty. Their names are then placed upon another list out of which the recruits for the year are to be drawn by lot. They are, in plain terms enrolled, for that is the literal meaning of conscription. Their names remain on this from their 20th to their 26th year.

Supposing the French army, on a peace footing, to number four hundred thousand men, drawn for a period of five years, it is evident that the term of service of one-fifth of these, or eighty thousand, would expire every year. But of course as it is natural to suppose that even in time of peace a certain per centage of deaths must occur, therefore those drawn each year must go to supply the losses by death equally with those by expiracy of the terms of former draftings, so that probably a number equal to one-third of all the young men coming of military age in any one year are called for and drawn within that year. All the young men on the lists for any certain year are required to repair to some place within their respective districts, on some day fixed, there to draw lots who shall go and who shall stay. As to the different classes according to age, the adjustment of the reserves, the inducements held out to remain in the army after the required term, and so on, we are not prepared to speak, even if time and space allowed, which they do not.—Neither do we pretend to minute accuracy in what we have already said, for we have no book or authority at hand, but we believe that we are near enough to being correct to give a fair general notion of the system.

Both in this country and in England there has always existed a prejudice against—a dread of this system, *as a system*, and we think that now, however it might be submitted to as a temporary military necessity there would be a jealousy of its introduction, lest it should grow into an "institution" and become a part of our permanent governmental policy.

This or something else must be done, however, or the Confederate government must relax some of its rules. Take the instance of North Carolina. She has thirty-eight regiments—we think the numbering now will reach thirty-nine, but the first volunteer regiment is out of service. Of these only ten are for the war. How many of the twelve months men will re-enlist cannot now be known.

The Governor is forced to refuse volunteers offered, because the Confederate Government will not accept any regiment for a less period than the war, unless they are tendered armed and equipped. The Governor cannot arm those offering because he has no arms to give them. All the State arms are already in hand. If he accepts companies that he cannot arm, they must be kept at the expense of the State, until, by the expiration of those now in service and their retirement, he is enabled to provide them with weapons.—If the Confederate government would modify the rule somewhat, and accept men to be placed in camps of instruction and drilled, and made ready to take up the the arms that others might and will lay down, it is probable that no difficulty would be experienced in keeping up our forces. This would involve some additional expense, we know, but as little, perhaps, as any other plan that could be adopted. We feel pretty certain that with a little modification of the rules, North Carolina can keep up and increase her force of twelve months men. Without resorting to the "French System" or something like it, she cannot get out an additional force of men for a longer period.

An Outrage.

Our readers will recollect that Judge Biggs' Ordinance in the State Convention, requiring citizens, even natives of the State, to take an oath of allegiance, was rejected by a large majority. Yet we learn from a communication in the last Raleigh Standard, that the tax collector for Columbus county has practically overruled the decision of the Convention by requiring all citizens who obeyed his summons to give in their tax lists, to swear and subscribe to their tax lists with an oath of allegiance annexed. "He was asked if he had any law for such an oath, and his reply was it made no difference." Supposing the act to be as stated, we think it does make a great difference, and that the officious officer should not only be removed but indicted also for a misdemeanor. The writer of the communication states that he was born and raised in this State, has lived in Columbus county for many years, an humble farmer and a small slave-owner, and that he regarded this conduct of the officer as an outrageous assault upon himself and others. What makes the matter worse in this case is that we doubt if there is a county in the State that has sent more soldiers into the field in proportion to its white population, than Columbus, and none that in proportion to its wealth, has supplied more voluntary contributions of clothing, &c., to them. We suppose that there is scarcely a white person in the county who has not one or more near kinsmen in the army.—*Fay. Observer.*

Col. Alfred Smith, the Tax Collector for Columbus county, above referred to, happened to be in our office a day or two since and we called his attention to this matter. He heard of it for the first time. For the first time he learned that he received tax lists. For the first time he or any body else learned that it was the duty of the *Tax Collector* to receive such lists. He thought it was the duty of the *Assessors*. He received *no* tax lists, and consequently required *no* oaths from parties giving them in. The story is made up out of the whole cloth. The only oaths he took, he took from parties acting under him in an official capacity.

Such is the plain story, but such is not the story that is sensationized around the State, to subserve ends which we will not now attempt to characterize, but which, if judged by the means employed to promote them, can hardly commend themselves to a people fond of fair-dealing.

IT will be seen by the extract we make from the Charleston *Mercury*, that some of our officers in South Carolina had a narrow escape from the bullets of their Tennessee friends, a few days ago. Some of our young friends from Wilmington were shot through their caps and coat-sleeves, luckily "nobody hurt."

"The Wild Hunt."

Reliable parties, common report and general belief all go to assure us that the desire for office has not wholly been extinguished among the people and politicians of the Southern States by their ceasing to be united to the North, and becoming self-existing Confederates. We fear that reliable parties, common report and general belief are right. There is as much pressure for office and the hope of office at Richmond, in proportion to the number of offices to be bestowed, as ever there was at Washington. Within two months the provisional government of the Confederacy will give way to the permanent constitutional government; and although there may be little or no change in the material of which the staff is composed, legally the commission of every officer will expire with the government under which he held it, so that the permanent civil staff, together with the official rank and file, must be appointed and commissioned or re-commissioned this spring, there being none now in existence whose tenure, except permissively, extends beyond the first of March.

It is known that under the Confederate constitution the tenure of office is indefinite—that if you once get hold of a piece of red tape, you are bound to *keep* hold of it as long as you please, and if any one pretends to turn you out, all your friends may legally demand the cause and have an investigation and all that, all amounting in fact to a life tenure in office. This being the case, of course all those who have "prioriously" tasted the sweets of office and emolument, or who have long contemplated such from afar, with open mouth and dripping chops, will be *thar*, to get an office into which, as into a German Chancery suit, they may retire for the balance of *their* natural lives, and by a little management, bequeath it to their descendants or next of kin.

But it must not be supposed that these gentlemen would be wholly opposed to rotation in office. They are not. What they are opposed to in their own case is rotation *out* of office. They are willing to rotate *in* office as much as you please, provided the rotation is to be performed from one *good* office to another *better*.—This is certainly a great and conclusive evidence of patriotism, not to be forgotten or overlooked. A good many of these old professionals have rotated from their desks at Washington to other desks at Richmond, and there are not wanting those who insinuate a belief that if nothing else interfered to prevent them, and a proper opportunity were offered to rotate back *profitably*, their consciences would not be so unreasonable as not to listen to reason, and politely yield to the requirements of the "situation."

We may regret this overweening desire for office, but perhaps part of it is due to the fact that so many of the usual avenues of trade and occupation are closed—so many branches of mercantile business suspended, that large numbers of men competent for the intelligent discharge of clerical or departmental duties are thrown out of employment, and, as the expression goes, must do something. To whatever cause it is to be attributed, it exists, and we might as well attempt to bale out the Cape Fear with a pitch-fork, as to stop it with steel pens and printers' ink. Perhaps it is all right.

What we would say is this :—All Confederate officers, now in office, are simply provisional. This, all who are fond of office-hunting already know, and therefore, by calling attention to the fact, we run no risk of starting more on the track. It is a matter for the people, where they have peculiar preferences or peculiar objections, founded upon actual knowledge and experience as to fitness or unfitness, to use means to make their wishes known and felt, before permanent appointments are made, which cannot be easily revoked, nor improper appointees so easily got rid of; as, practically, Confederate appointments are irremoveable, there being so many agreeable or disagreeable shades between a first class, pleasant officer, and one who has reached that point of tangible violation of official duty which alone can sustain his being turned out of office.

A Long War or a Short War.—Other Things therewith Connected.

People have been and are divided in their opinions as to the probable relative effects of making the existing war of Southern independence a short and decisive contest, or a longer and more protracted struggle. We say the *effects*—not the *policy*, for we cannot suppose that for a mere problematical advantage, any [skillful and conscientous pilot would keep the ship of state beating about, exposed to the accidents and contingencies of a fierce storm, if he could at once carry her into a secure and peaceful haven. Whatever speculations we may indulge in as to the probable results of a long war, the policy of our country must obviously be, to secure an early and honorable peace. Such a peace as will be indeed a peace and not a mere truce. Such a peace as will leave nothing to mere construction, for we have tried *that* enough in the Union—we have, because of being deceived in our faith and dependence upon the North in such matters, been forced to place all upon the hazard of the die. When making a new peace with the North, *outside* of the Union, it would be folly for us to allow the seeds of fresh difficulty to be planted on what ought to be the grave of former hostilities.

It is, of course, our *policy* to *aim* at an early peace upon the conditions above referred to, but whether we can secure it or not, is another question. That it will come and must come finally, we can have no doubt. In the meantime, as the war may come to a close at a comparatively early day, or may be protracted to an indefinite period, it may be as well to look at the matter with reference to the relative effects of a brief or of a long-continued struggle.

It has been feared that if the war should come to an end too soon, before actual war had drawn a line of blood between the sections, before compulsory non-intercourse had taught the South to depend upon herself, the separation might be more apparent than real. The South might win her political independence indeed, but be still held in commercial and financial vassalage to the North, and the work of revolution remain half-done, with only a record of sacrifices endured without any realization of advantages secured. That this premature peace will be patched up, there is now little fear. Already the looks of the people are averted, and their hearts turned away from their former idols at the "Great Norrard;" the course of the public and private men of that section and of its government has opened men's eyes. Why, look at the list of transports in the Burnside expedition in to-day's Journal, and see how many captains of the transports used to trade to this town and be such good friends of the South. And yet these men would carry stone to close our harbor, or pilot Lincoln's gunboats to reduce our town to ashes. The thing is working fast enough. "Our Northern brethren" are showing their brotherly feelings fast enough to emancipate the Southern people effectually from all foolish deference to or affection for *them* or for *their* ideas.

We think there need be no fear of the war closing before the feelings of the citizens of the two sections, *as sections*, are as far apart as either section is from England or France; yea farther apart. That there will be individual exceptions we have no doubt, but under any circumstances there have been and there will be enough of war to effectually separate, and keep separate the sections, until their natural and inherent differences shall have crystalized into independent national life.

But the question will remain as to commercial, manufacturing, and financial operations. *Has* enough been or, if an early peace is made, *will* enough be done to stop up the old channels and open up new ones more direct, more healthful, and more fertilizing to the South? The answer to these questions must depend upon circumstances, and a consideration of these circumstances involves the possible entry of other than the present combattants into the arena. Thus, we think that a peace now or soon made with the North by the voluntary consent of that section, would be premature and calculated to deprive us of many of the resulting benefits of the war, whereas a peace brought about, not by foreign intervention, but by the participation of other parties on their own account, might not be liable to that objection.

The chance for an early peace exists in the fact that, for their own sake, European powers, to wit, France or England, or both, will become involved with the North. It is evident that the first effort of the foreign maritime power would be to raise the blockade of the Southern ports. The result of this would be to open to us the *direct* trade to Europe—to give us the opportunity, and restrict us to that opportunity of *direct* trade. All the time that our blockade might be raised by the action of governments at war with the North would be so much time employed in forming commercial and financial relations with our real customers on the other side of the water. People may say what they please about foreign intervention, but it is plain to us that six months of war, *after* the blockade had been virtually raised, compelling the South and Europe to meet face to face, dispensing with Northern intermediaries, would be worth uncounted millions to the future commerce of the South. This can only be done by British or French fleets. We want to see that done, and we think we will see it, sooner or later. By the time it is done our manufactures will have attained, perhaps, as much development as they reasonably can without additional facilities, which the breaking of the blockade alone can bring them.

We must confess then, that we would regard the entry of a third party on the scene, breaking the blockade, as much to be desired, its inevitable result being the establishment of direct trade and financial independence. At any rate or under any circumstances, political independence must eventually come by the unaided exertions of the South herself, but at the cost of great sacrifices—at the risk of elevating the military over the civil power, if not legally, at least *de facto*, and of retarding the education of a large portion of the general tion entering on the stage during the pending of the contest.

THE New Orleans *Delta*, in order to guard against contingencies, has been forced to come down to a half-sheet, as a temporary arrangement.

From the London Herald, (Derby organ) December 14.

At the commencement of the message the President refers to foreign countries generally in terms which we cannot regard as dignified, and which appear to us inexcusable. It is first intimated that the "disloyal" citizens of the Union may have invoked foreign aid and intervention. The term "disloyal" is manifestly inapplicable to any of the members of a confederation of States. It begs the whole constitutional question at issue between North and South. We have next an oracular statement of the probable motives and conduct of foreign nations that might be thus invoked. "Nations thus tempted to interfere are not always able to resist the councils of seeming expediency and ungenerous ambition, although measures adopted under such influences seldom fail to be unfortunate and injurious to those adopting them." Mr. Lincoln now makes a jump from the position that such assistance may have been asked, to the statement that it has been asked. "The disloyal citizens of the United States, who have offered the ruin of our country in return for the aid and comfort which they have invoked abroad, have received less patronage and encouragement than they probably expected." And why not? No feeling of justice or sense of international obligations, it seems, can possibly influence the decision of these foreign courts. All that they think of is their own immediate interest. To serve that, they may be expected to throw overboard all moral and social obligations. What else can possibly be implied in the following sentence, in which it is lamely sought to transfer to the South the odium of the slur that is cast upon the honour of the European nations: "If it were just to assume that foreign nations, in this case, discarding all moral, social, and treaty obligations, would set sorely and selfishly for the most speedy restoration of commerce, including especially the acquisition of cotton, those nations appear as yet not to have seen their way to their object more directly or clearly through the destruction than through the preservation of the Union."

This sneering if not insulting language can only be understood to apply to France and England. They may divide the compliment between them, and we are not, therefore, surprised at the indignant remarks which have been elicited from the press in Paris by the passages which we have quoted from Mr. Lincoln's message. The intention disclosed by the government organ in New York to put a heavy duty upon imports from France, "that the providence of American prosperity may feel an interest in sustaining it," is not likely to add to the good feeling of our neighbours for the Northern Government. That government, having already far more on its hands than it can manage, seems madly bent upon irritating all the world, and driving it, whether it will or no, to espouse the Southern side of the quarrel.

These statements are incorrect, and these inferences are unfair. We do not believe that the South has petitioned for the aid of any foreign nation. Mr. Davis has stated the contrary; and he knows that, unless the North should determine on going to war with England or France, any trust in either would be hopeless. For ourselves, we early declared our neutral position, and if in any respect we have departed from our programme, it has been in favor of the North. We have *recognized an effective blockade*, which has crippled Southern commerce—a recognition at variance with the law of nations. Immense quantities of rifles and munitions of war have been shipped from England to the North, while similar supplies to the South have been seized upon by Federal cruisers. We have not recognized the government of the South, *although, as a de facto government, it has had a fair claim to our acknowledgement.* The South might argue that we have departed from our neutrality in cases where it was difficult to maintain it. Generally our government has acted up to its light, and been as impartial as it can. If the James Adger has been allowed to refit in our ports, so in its turn has the Nashville. If the Confederate captain had seized upon General Scott while a passenger in the Dover packet, of course we should have demanded his immediate restitution. No other course was open to us when we heard that four Southern gentlemen had been forcibly abducted from the mail steamer Trent, newspaper articles, votes of Congress, and reports of the Navy Department notwithstanding. Mr. Lincoln will have to choose between a prompt surrender of his captives and the alternative of a war, which will annihilate America on the sea, and do her some mischief on the land, and at the same time settle forever the great question of secession.

ANOTHER AND STILL WORSE CASE.—The recent capture, by a United States ship of war, of Mr. J. W. Zacharie, of this city, and of Mr. Rogers, of Texas, on board the British ship Eugenie Smith, on her voyage from Havana to Matamoras, is a still more flagrant instance of the violation of neutral rights and of the honor and immunity of the British flag than that of the Trent.

The Eugenie Smith was bound from one neutral port to another. Her cargo consisted of such goods as are usually shipped to Mexican ports. The Rio Grande being a neutral stream, she had the right to enter it, and all persons on board were under the protection of the English flag. Messrs. Zacharie and Rogers were private citizens of the Confederate States, engaged on no business of the Government, having no employment or agency in connection with it. Their arrest is a flagrant wrong and insult to the British flag and to the parties who deemed themselves safe under its folds.

N. O. Delta.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A "PERSON" AND A GENTLEMAN," OR THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SEWARD AND LORD LYONS.—Seward, in his letter to Lord Lyons says: "The *four persons* in question are now held in military custody at Fort Warren, in the State of Massachusetts: They will be cheerfully liberated. Your Lordship will please indicate a time and place for receiving them." (How perlite!! as Davy Crockett wold have said.)

Lord Lyons replies:—"I will without delay do myself the honor (*the honor!* this is strictly diplomatic language but we shrewdly suspect that his Lordship indulges in irony, and slyly so intends it in the present case) to confer with you personally on the arrangement to be made for delivering the *four gentlemen* to me in order that they may be placed under the *protection of the British Flag*."

The steamer which has arrived at New Orleans, is the Black Joker, freighted chiefly with powder for the Confederate Government. This is reliable.—*Char. Courier.*

Correspondence of the Mobile Advertiser.

Interesting Particulars of the Last Bombardment at Warrington—How the Fight Commenced, and how it Ended.

BARRANCAS, Jan. 2, 1862.

A few days ago, permission was granted the little propeller Cushman, vulgarly known as the "Snorter," to trade between the Navy Yard and Pensacola. She started, yesterday, on her first trip, and about 2½ o'clock, P. M., made fast to the Central wharf, being the first vessel that had made that point since the bombardment of November. She had been at the wharf only a few minutes when a half-dozen shots from the enemy were thrown at her from the guns at Fort Pickens and the batteries on the Island. She lost no time in quitting the wharf for the city, where she arrived without injury. Capt. West, of the Louisiana Infantry, fired a single shot, and without orders, in return.—Half an hour later orders from Brig. Gen. Richard H. Anderson—commanding in the absence of Gen. Bragg—were despatched to the various batteries to concentrate their fire on the camps and troops on the Island. The order was promptly executed by the batteries of Capts. West, Bachelor, Wheat, Taylor, and Lieut. Mader, of the Louisiana Infantry, by Capts. Baker, Posey, and the entire line of the batteries of the 1st Alabama Regt., including Fort Barrancas, and by the guns of the 36th Georgia and Mississippi Regts., reaching beyond and embracing Fort McRee. The fire from these guns was almost deafening, and far excelling in rapidity that of the action of November.

The Yankees were soon dispersed in every direction, some seeking safety in holes, others behind sand hills, while by far the greater number took to their heels, laying in the shade the celebrated race of Billy Wilson, near the same locality. These troops were supposed to be a Massachusetts regiment and some New York volunteers—the latter, however, I will do the credit to say, behaved much better, and towards night, after their fright had subsided, frequently cheered what they considered good shots at our batteries. Whether any of them were killed we have no means of ascertaiping; but their tents and camp were knocked into the middle of January, certain. After the dispersion of these regiments, the guns of the Louisiana Infantry were principally directed against Fort Pickens and the batteries East of her.

The Alabama and Georgia Regiments, about the same time, commenced on the batteries looking to McRee, shooting away their colors and damaging one of the guns of Pickens Through almost the entire night our guns kept up at regular intervals their fire. The scene was grand beyond conception—the shells, in their screeching and screaming journey, resembling startled meteofs coursing the Heavens. About 12 o'clock several buildings in Warrington were fired, the flames lighting up the yard and the village, and forts, and batteries, presenting a scene grand as the bombardment which perpetuates the name of Anderson and the birth day of the new year.

We have suffered no loss of life or limb, nor sustained any injury in guns

Gen. Bragg arrived from his Mobile visit this morning about 4 o'clock.

There is little likelihood of any more firing—no injury can be inflicted on the enemy, nor can he harm us.

From the Charleston Mercury, 9th inst.

The War on the Seacoast—Our Casualties on New Year's Day.

Owing to the unusual restriction which Gen. Lee has placed upon the troops, in respect to the communication of intelligence to the newspapers, it is with no little difficulty that we have been able to keep our readers posted, from day to day, in regard to the events transpiring along the coast. Yesterday we succeeded in obtaining the following full list of the casualities among our troops in the fight which took place on New Year's day. The names of the gallant men who fell upon that occasion, have not before been published :

CASUALTIES IN THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT, SOUTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS, JANUARY 1st, 1862, IN THE FIGHT NEAR PORT ROYAL FERRY.

Company B, Capt. West.—Killed—Privates A. Bartly, F. M. Riser. Wounded—Lieut. Jas. Boatwright, Sergeant E. A. Roach, Corporal Robt. Brooks, Privates E. D. Merchant, M. Plymate, Joel Minnick, Caleb Hare.

Company C, Capt. Wood.—Wounded—Sergeant George Weathe all.

Company F, Capt. Brown.—Killed—Lieut. J. H. Powers, Private S. L Boyd. Wounded—Privates Jno. B. Jones, W. H. Owens, J. H. Garrett, R. B. Halk.

Company G, Capt. Taggart.—Wounded—Sam'l Cothorn.

Company H, Capt. Croft.—Killed—Corporal Jason Eubanks, Privates Darley Eubanks, James Netherford. Wounded—Corporal James Culler, Privates Peter Day, Calvin, Cushman, John Jonikin.

Company K, Capt. Tompkins.—Wounded—Lt. William L. Stevens, Corporal Noah J. Werts, Private Ransom Timmerman. Total killed and wounded 27.

On yesterday, so far as known in the city, all was quiet at the various posts below.

On Monday night the pickets on Mackay's Point, on what is known as Graham's Neck, which has been previously alluded to by us, discovered a boat in the Coosawhatchie River. After hailing it without getting an answer, our Tennessee friends commenced an active fusilade, which caused the crew and passengers of the unknown boat to beat a hasty retreat. It has since been ascertained that the party fired into was Colonel Radcliffe, with some of the officers of his North Carolina Regiment. They were in imminent danger; the balls struck the boat repeatedly; one man had his hat shot from his head, and another had a bullet through his coat sleeve. As soon as the boat touched the marsh, they jumped out and waded and swam to the main land. It is said that the gallant Colonel, who is, we believe, a graduate of the Citadel, reached his headquarters in very scanty attire. Our pickets, like the main body of our army, are "nursing their wrath to keep it warm," and after "retreat" it is rather dangerous work to put one's nose beyond the lines.

With regard to the removal of the negros from within the military lines, it is said that many of the planters, having every confidence in their slaves, and being unable, on so short a notice, to provide comfortable homes for them elsewhere, have left them on their plantations, where they have shelter and ample support.—Some of these homesteads are important strategic points, and as *Cuffee* and *Sambo* are not particular who they talk to and what they talk about, so they can talk, the enemy cultivate their acquaintance by purchasing their hogs and poultry, and, in this way, learn many things which they ought not to know. *Cuffee* and *Sambo* pull their wool to all white persons, and it is thought that The Charleston Mercury is frequently sold by the newsmen on the roads to some over-obliging darkey, who is on an errand, not from his master, but from some epauletted Yankee, who has advanced a quarter for the service.

The Charleston and Savannah Railroad is the militaro backbone of our tide water districts. Without it, General Lee could never have progressed in his arrangements for defence with that celerity which has enabled him already to pronounce with confidence upon the safety of Savannah and Charleston By looking at the excellent map published by Evans & Cogswell, it can be seen at a glance, that this Road is the main artery, along which the never-ending supplies of Quartermaster's, Commissary and Ordnance stores, are delivered within easy access of the hundred camps which dot the seaboard strip of the main land in St. John's Collection, St. Andrew's, St. Paul's, St. George's Dorchester, St. Bartholomew's, rince William's, St. Helena's, St. Luke's, and St. Peter's Parishes. Along this Railway are established the several depots, from which the army is fed, clothed, transported, and furnished with ammunition; and, when General Lee is whizzing along on a "special," at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, doubtless, he involuntarily thanks his stars, that he is no longer among the rugged and pathless wilds of Western Virginia—than which it would be hard to imagine a place better adapted to wither the laurels of any military leader, in these times of steam and telegraph. The *attaches* on this Railroad are all accommodating and agreeable. Even the "colored persons" who put on the brakes, are polite and attentive.

Arrival of the Burnside Expedition in Pamlico Sound.

From the Norfolk *Day Book*, of yesterday, we copy the following:

Information reached this city last evening to the effect that a Federal fleet had made its appearance in Pamlico Sound.

The fleet consists of 20 gun-boats, drawing from five to six feet of water, and carrying, some of them, five guns.

They were first discovered by Capt. Hunter, who, while reconnoitering, was shot at by them. On his return to the island he reported the fact, and our forces proceeded at once to place themselves in a state of readiness for an attack.

This is supposed to be a portion of the Burnside expedition, and it is thought, by some, that its object is to prepare for an attack upon Norfolk from the rear.—However this may be, one thing is certain, and that is, that should this be their programme, they will find it a hard to travel before they get to the end of it.

FUN ALL SPOILED.—The Federal steamer that was reported here on Monday as ashore off Cedar Point, turns out to be a British brig. She simply got aground and it was thought would get off safely with little or no damage. This spoils a fine lot of fun that our boys expected to have.—*Newbern Progress.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 10th, 1862.

Congress was in secret session to-day, and nothing has been publicly communicated. The belief gains strength that the tariff will soon be suspended during the war. It is understood that the President favors the policy of free trade.

There is nothing of interest from the camps.

The Confederate States against Wolf, to sequestrate debts due Elkers & Brothers, of Mobile, was decided to-day. The Judge dismissed the petition, declaring Elkers not an alien enemy.

Conversations in well-informed circles here to-night lead to the belief that the tarriff will be repealed in a few days.

DEATH OF COL. TUBBOCK OF TEXAS.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 9th, 1862.

Col Tubbock, of the Texas Rangers, died here this morning. He was on yesterday elected Colonel, having previously been Lieut. Colonel. His remains left this evening en route for Texas.

The Federals fired into and crippled a French man-of-war.

MOBILE, Jan. 10th, 1862.

On Monday last a French man-of-war approached Ship Island, under a neutral flag, for the purpose of business with the French Consul at New Orleans, and was fired into by the Federal fleet, and somewhat crippled. The Frenchman did not return the fire.

The Yankees apologized, but the Commander refused to accept the apology. He came to Bay St. Louis in his boat, and telegraphed to New Orleans.

On Monday there were nearly thirty Federal vessels at Ship Island. After this affair all but five left, and they are now very quiet.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON AND THE NORTH.

NORFOLK, VA., Jan. 10th, 1862, P. M.

The Sea Charle, of New Orleans, has been released by the Yankee government, and arrived here. Passengers report that three gunboats and three large transpspors, with four thousand Federal troops, had arrived to-day at Fortress Monroe from Annapolis. There was great activity at Fortress Monroe.

The *Day Book* has received the New York *Herald* of the 9th inst.

The [Federal] House Committee are to report a bill for raising four hundred millions dollars by direct taxation.

An upward movement has taken place in gold. Exchange is quoted at 115.

The *Herald* says that Wall Street has conspired to defeat the plans of the government.

The Federal Treasury will be without a cent in a week.

The Philadelphia banks refuse to receive the Federal Treasury Notes. The public begin to cry: Down with the banks, and call for a National Currency.

The Steamer Canada reached Halifax on the 8th instant, with more troops, artillery, and nine hundred tons of munitions of war.

The Hibernia was to follow with more troops.

The London *Times* stands aghast in contemplation of the tremendously magnificent vegetation of the Yankee debt.

The government of Prussia has addressed a note to its Minister at Washington, condemning the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell.

Washington dates are up to the 8th inst. Great activity is reported as going on at head quarters, [We presume in the Army.—EDS.] Gen. Seigle, of Missouri, has tendered his resignation.

Gen. Beauregard and the Fair Baltimorean—An Episode of Life at Centreville.

The following interesting incident is narrated in a Richmond letter to the New Orleans *Crescent*:

"Some negroes at work on the roads and fortifications took it into their heads one night to serenade General Beauregard Pleased with their performance, he went to the window and asked them to sing "My Maryland," the sweetest and most touching song the war has yet produced. They were unable to sing it. The next day Col. Jordon, Beauregard's Adjutant, who has a printing press in his department, caused several copies of "My Maryland" to be struck off and sent to the members of the First Maryland Regiment, many of whom are vocalists of the highest order. The hint was taken, and that night Gen. Beauregard heard "My Maryland" sung with the power and pathos which exiles alone can give it. At its close, he stepped forward, and, in his modest, gentle way, said: "Gentlemen, I thank you warmly for the very agreeable serenade you have given me." The Marylanders, knowing his quiet habits, and thinking he had said all he intended to say, responded with "three cheers for Beauregard," and were about to return to their camp. What was their surprise when he called them to stay, and unfurling a flag, said: "Gentlemen, I present to you a Confederate battle flag, made in Baltimore by the most beautiful woman in that city."

Without waiting to hear more, an enthusiastic young officer called for "three cheers for Miss Hettie Cray," which were given with a will. "Not so fast," said the Major of the First Maryland, as soon as the cheering ceased, "Not so fast," said he, putting his hand on the shoulder of the excited Lieutenant, "it was not Miss Hettie, but her sister." "Three cheers, then, for Miss Jennie Cary," cried the Lieutenant. Of course they were heartily given. When the sound died away into perfect silence, and the audience, now comprising most of the regiment, awaited Gen. Beauregard's further remarks with rapt attention, he continued: "Yes, it was made by Miss Jennie Cary, and when she presented it to me, I promised her on the honor of a gentleman that I would, with my own hands, plant it upon the Washington Monument in Baltimore."

This assurence of a triumphant return to their city, coming from the lips of the commanding General, and while their hearts were still softened by the tender strains of their chosen song of love and lamentation, produced an effect on the Marylanders which it is impossible to describe. They were literally transported with joy and enthusiasm.

News from the Coast.

The intelligence from the Coast yesterday, brought by passengers, was mostly based upon rumors of the supposed intended movements of the enemy and the preparations on our part for their reception. The gunboats continue their visits up Broad River and the Coosaw, keeping up an occasional shelling of some unprotected landing or plantation. On Wednesday some of their cruisers came up as far as Hogg's Neck and Boyd's Landing on Broad River and completely demolished the fine residence of Mr. J. W. Gregorie, at Hogg's Neck, and the residence of Mr. Fripp.

An immense eleven inch shell was brought down on the cars yesterday. It is of beautiful make, of very high finish, and quite a curiosity. It was found on Chisolm's Place, the scene of the fight on New Year's day, and was no doubt thrown from a Parrot gun. A brass plate is fitted in the centre. It looked rather dangerous to be handled carelessly, and our men should be very guarded in moving one of these explosive projectiles.

Accounts from Adams' Run represent all quiet in that neighborhood.—*Charleston